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ABERDEEN: 1, UNION TERRACE.
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Interest ..... 171,000
Accumulated Funds..... £4,444,000.

No. 9485.—VOL. LXI. MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1895. Price One Penny.

## TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

**GAIETY THEATRE.**
Lessee and Manager, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES.
EVERY NIGHT, at 8. Doors open at 7.40.
THE SHOP GIRL.
Written by H. J. W. Dam. Music by Ivan Caryll,
and
Additional Songs by Adrian Ross and Lionel Monckton.
MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Doors open at 1.45.

**PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.**
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, a New Musical Farce, entitled
GENTLEMAN JOE
(The Hansom Cabby).
Words and Lyrics by Basil Hood, Music by Walter Slaughter. Mr. Arthur Roberts, supported by powerful company. Preceded at 7.35 by A WOMAN'S CAPRICE. Doors open 7.20. Box-office open 10 to 10. MATINEE, THURSDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open 2.30.

**CRITERION THEATRE.**
Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, ALL ABROAD, by OWEN HALL and JAMES T. TANNER. Messrs. Charles Stevens, H. De Lange, C. P. Little, John Coates, L. Rae, G. Carroll, C. Frere, R. Lister and Horace Mills: Miss Kate Cutler, Miss M. Thorne, and Miss Ada Reeve. Doors open 7.45. MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

**VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.**—Mr. FREDERICK KERR.
Lessee, Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH.
TO-NIGHT, at 5 minutes to 9, a new and original farcical play in three acts, describing THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF MISS BROWN. Mr. Frederick Kerr, Mesdames M. A. Victor, May Palfrey, Gladys Homfrey, Esme Beringer, Messrs. John Beauchamp, G. Farquhar, R. Harwood, and Herbert Standing. Preceded at 8.20 by BETWEEN THE POSTS. Doors open at 8. MATINEE, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3.

**TERRY'S THEATRE.**
Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
TO-NIGHT at 8.20, THE PRUDE'S PROGRESS.
By Jerome K. Jerome and Eden Phillpotts.
Mesdames Fanny Brough, Doris Templeton, Alice Mansfield, Ettie Williams, Messrs. Arthur Playfair, W. T. Lovell, G. H. Harker, Arnold Lucy, and Cyril Maude.
MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

**GLOBE THEATRE.**—Lessee, W. S. PENLEY.
CHARLEY'S AUNT. By BRANDON THOMAS.
THIRD YEAR OF SUCCESS. STILL RUNNING.
EVERY EVENING, at 8. Preceded, at 8, by THE JOURNEY'S END. Box-office open 10 to 5.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3.

**TRAFALGAR THEATRE.**
Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY DANA.
THE PASSPORT (last 6 nights by B. C. Stephenson and W. Yardley. EVERY EVENING at 8. Misses Fanny Coleman, Lydia Cowell, and Gertrude Kingston; Messrs. Yorke Stephens, Alfred Maltby, and George Giddens. Preceded at 8.15 by IN AN ATTIC, by Wilton Jones. Doors open 7.45. LAST MATINEE, NEXT WEDNESDAY, at 3.

**STRAND THEATRE.**
MR. WILFRED CLARKE'S SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15. A YOUNGSTER'S ADVENTURE, a sketch by J. S. Clarke, followed by a new farce, in three acts, entitled NEW YORK DIVORCE.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3. Box-office open, 10 to 5.

**ALHAMBRA.**
TITANIA, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS. TO-NIGHT, at 8.45. At 8.10, A DAY OUT. Varieties by the Ivanoff Troupe of Russian Singers and Dancers, T. E. Darville, Hector and Lauraine, Stelling and Revell, Kara, &c. The GRAND WRESTLING TOURNAMENT, by the principal English and Continental Champions, TO-NIGHT, at 10.50 o'clock. Prices 6d. to £3 3s. Open at 7.45.—ALFRED MOUL, General Manager.

**EMPIRE.**
GRAND PROGRAMME. TO-NIGHT, at 8. Reproduction of the popular ballet, ON BRIGHTON PIER. At 10.0, will be presented FAUST, a grand new spectacular ballet in five tableaux, under the direction of Mr. George Edwardes. The ballet by Mdme. Katti Lanner from the scenario of Mr. Wilhelm. The music by Herr Meyer Lutz and Ernest Ford. Supported by Mdlle. Francesca Zaufretta, Signorina Helene Cornalba, Mr. Will Bishop, and Mdlle. Malvina Cavallazzi. Varieties by Frederick's Dogs, Segomer, the Bale Troupe, Salerno, the Barra Troupe, Hill and Hull, and the Cragg. Doors open 7.45.

**PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES. SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.**
EVERY EVENING, at 7.45. Cissie Loftus, G. W. Hunter, O'Brien and Redding, Roma and Stemreyd, Edwin Barwick, May Evans, Forget-Me-Nots, Clara Wieland, Musical Dale, John Le Hay, the Leopolds, La Belle Rose, the New Series of Tableaux Vivants, and Lottie Collins. Popular Prices.—Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

**THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.**
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW, 2 and 7. MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCES.
Nothing so marvellously wonderful has ever been seen as the remarkable feats of skill and daring now taking place at the Royal Aquarium. The World's Greatest Varieties, including flying and diving. The *Times* says:—"A singularly enjoyable programme. A marvellous entertainment." Three Hours' Early Varieties (Free), 10 to 1. The World's Show (Free), 2 and 7, including miraculous Flying and Diving, Gymnastic, Acrobatic, and every known form of varieties and feats of skill and daring unexampled in the world's history. Seaside Reminiscences, 5.25 to 6.45. All Free. Angling, Rod v. Man and Woman. Swimming. Gold Mine. Doge of Venice, &c. Come early.

## INDISCREET AND REVEREND.

THE massacres in China have incidentally raised a side issue of much importance and interest. We, in common with others who have insisted that British subjects must not be murdered with impunity, and that reparation swift and satisfactory must be exacted, have at the same time questioned whether the recklessness and excessive zeal of missionaries themselves have not been largely contributory to this disaster and to others of a similar character. The expression of this opinion has called forth a mass of correspondence of which we have only been able to print specimens. Some have agreed with us; but the majority of our correspondents appear to see in this criticism an attack upon missionary effort, and they demand that in all cases and in all circumstances complete protection should be afforded to missionaries. The *Spectator*, as might be expected, sympathizes with this school. It goes so far as to assert "that there is a good deal to say for "the opinion that no Christian State should recognize "the right of a semi-civilized Power to exclude the "entry of Christianity." That is a proposition which, if carried to its logical conclusion, would land us in trouble all over the world, for it would justify us in investigating the conditions under which the different religious bodies are permitted to pursue their work. And, indeed, the *Spectator* itself sees the objections to its principle, when the hour for putting it in practice sounds. For instance, in this particular case of China, it notes that the revenge of the missionaries might lead to consequences at least as disastrous as the disease. "It is to the interest of "the peace in the Far East," it says, "and indeed of "the whole world, that China should not break up. "But who knows whether we might not precipitate "that break-up by forcing the Emperor to exert his "authority over provinces which are already in a state "of smothered revolt?" Exactly so. When action is contemplated consequences have to be considered, and the experience of worldliness comes into conflict with the dictates of what LAURENCE OLIPHANT used to call other-worldliness.

And as prevention is better than cure, so if we have to consider consequences before we avenge the murder of missionaries, we ought to consider consequences when we encourage missionaries to engage in work which may easily provoke outrages. There are those who rely upon the simple proposition that proselytizing amongst the heathen is a divinely instituted task; and that, when that is said, all is said. But these ingenuous persons do not realize how far this simple proposition would carry them. They do not stop to ask how far the command to preach the Gospel to all lands was an individual commission addressed to individuals, or an instruction binding upon Governments and Principalities and Powers. Those who take the latter view must not rest content with securing protection for the lives and liberties of missionaries; they must insist upon their being furnished with the natural means of carrying out their work, or in other words, on State endowment of proselytism. And, indeed, their principles would take them much further than this, with consequences in India, for example, that they would hardly care to contemplate. The fact is that missionary zeal outruns discretion, especially when it comes into contact with old and settled civilization. It is not difficult to convince the African negro of the superiority of our social institutions over his own, but it is not so easy with races that have deep-rooted traditions, a history, and a literature. In their proselytizing work the missionaries come into conflict with the social habits of races which are quite as convinced of their capacity to judge what is best for them socially as the missionaries. Especially is this the case in all questions in which the relations of the sexes are involved. Zenana missions and the like are, no doubt, admirable in theory, as they are in intention, but in practice they arouse more jealousy and suspicion than all the other methods of proselytism put together. No nation is more sensitive about interference with the privacy of the home than our own, and missionaries and their wives must realize that Chinese and Hindoo and Mahommedan heads of families resent meddling with their household arrangements as much as the average Englishman. And this brings us to one last point in connection with this question. Whatever may be said in defence of missionaries risking their own lives—and the lives of many others, it must be remembered—there can hardly be two opinions among sensible men as to the folly—a much stronger term might be used—of exposing women to the risk of such outrages as have recently been perpetrated. If this dangerous work is to be carried on in countries such as China, let it be carried on as it is in the case of the Jesuits—by celibates. We certainly have a right to ask that missionaries should realize before they begin their task not only the dangers to which they expose themselves, but those to which they expose all members of the race who happen to be fellow residents with them.

## OF A NEIGHBOUR AND A GARDEN.

GRAVE TROUBLES OF A MAN OF DELICACY.

I WISH I did not suffer from a constitutional desire to please. It is doubtless ingratiating at times—— But I had better tell the story from the beginning. I took this house and came down here to live in order to work without interruption. One simply cannot do real literary work in London. There are the men who sell vegetables and coals, and people who are learning to sing, and the social duties of the afternoon, and a dinner-hour chopping the after-glow of tea into fragments, not to speak of friends. But down here there was not a soul likely to know me within miles—a nice hot, sandy, uphill road impervious to pedestrian or cyclist, one post a day, and only one neighbour. . . . It is of my neighbour that I am writing.

I made his acquaintance on the evening of the second day of my occupation. I had done a good day's work, real literary work, looking for papers that had been lost in the removal chiefly, and I was tired, and inclined perhaps for a fragment of social intercourse, just to spice the magnificent quiet of the place. And he was watering his garden with a hose, or, to be more exact, he was watering mine.

"Evening," he said. "Hope you'll pardon the liberty. I was just putting the hose on your turf. It wants watering badly. I can't bear to see thirsty grass."

The action struck me as being a kind and thoughtful one for me, as for the grass. I recognized at once that the grass *had* looked yellow and thirsty. I thanked him duly.

"It's a nice bit of grass," he said. "But the last man neglected it rather." I was pleased at the time to think I had a nice bit of grass and still more flattered when he proceeded to praise my soil. And as I say I was socially inclined. We went on talking—amiable, empty talk. I quickly perceived he took an interest in gardening, and that he

## SCIENCE NOTES.

Now, concerning the planet Mars there be many things spoken speculatively, as poets use, but some few also after the manner of scientific men. And between the two methods of speaking, the poetical and the scientific, there is but small accord. For example, to the former class pertains a statement which at the present moment hath great currency, that the "canals" (whereof all have heard tell) be none other than military roads with fine avenues of trees planted beside them. But in this we take no stock; for though it be likely that the dwellers in Mars are themselves martial, and therefore would have roads, yet on the other respect must it first be proved that rain falleth upon that planet, without which neither could the seeds germinate, nor the young saplings spring, nor the fine avenues come to maturity.

And as to whether there be rain on Mars, or no rain, the authorities are not at one, but divided. For whereas certain have held for many years past that there be rain, of whom are our own Professor Huggins, and one Vogel, a German; yet are there others who do not fear to assert the contrary, and of these we may name only Mr. Campbell, who, gazing upon the heavens from the topmost point of Mount Hamilton, doth allege very strenuously that there is neither water nor the vapour of water in the atmosphere surrounding Mars. But for ourselves we incline rather to the opinion that there may be water upon Mars; for while in the first place it is improbable that the gods would have doomed to perpetual dryness so fair a planet, in the second place a Frenchman hath said so. And the French know all things certainly.

The Edison kinetoscope has vanished from opposite Charing Cross, and its place is taken by a collection which would rejoice the heart of Sir John Lubbock. Ants of many descriptions, and all very self-important, are shown under lenses engaged in multifarious duties and practising those virtues which have made their name famous. There is the dread *formica sanguinea* (not a generic term, as many might think) exercising its normal function of slave-driving, while the pearls of its harem loll about gigantically unable to move. In another case is the cannibal ant, dwelling however in apparent amity with all its kind, and guarding its queen in a palace not unlike St. James's. But the most interesting exhibit is a complete ant-hill of *formica rufa*, taken at Virginia Water and bodily transplanted. The strength of this creature is enormous. It will easily support a sixpence in its mandibles, and retain it, on the average, about as long as an ordinary man could do.

Raw hide is the latest material employed in the manufacture of ordnance, as it was one of the first. A gun recently tested at the Sandy Hook artillery grounds, on behalf of the United States Ordnance Board, possessed this special feature: that it was built of layers of closely-bound hide round a steel tube, and made secure with an outer sheathing of metal. The claims put forward for this arrangement are that increased strength is gained, with a saving of half the weight, and that it prevents heating. The testing committee are said to have displayed considerable nervousness in making their trials of this novel gun, which, however, baffled all attempts to burst it, and successfully withstood a pressure of 30,360 lb. to the square inch, got by firing three balls at once with 2 lb. of quick rifle powder.

France has led the way in the development of the automatic road vehicle, and the envy of British and American engineers has been profoundly stirred. Following the enterprise of the *Petit Journal*, which recently inaugurated a very successful competition for vehicles of this class, the *Engineer* has offered a prize to the amount of 1,000 guineas for the best road vehicle produced in England, and the *Chicago Times and Herald* has offered 5,000 dols. as an inducement to American manufacturers to compete in what will probably prove to be a more revolutionary change in locomotion even than that brought about by the bicycle. A race will in each case be instituted to test the merits of the competitors, that in America being advertised for November 1, to take place between Milwaukee and Chicago. Over twenty vehicles have already been entered for the trial.

The report of the Commission on Leprosy at Cape Colony gives some curious facts and figures. The number of lepers in the colony at the census of 1891 was 625, which represented 4.77 per 10,000 of the population. Of these 532 were natives of the colony, 41 were strange natives, and 51 were Europeans or half-breeds. Four of the latter contracted leprosy after their arrival in the colony. Since 1891 the number has risen to 1,177, the condition of life, especially among the Hottentots, being specially conducive to contagion. The report states that no evidence is to be found of hereditary transmission of leprosy.

The *Foia Diecessana*, or "official organ of the Græco-Rouman Bishopric of Carausebes in Southern Hungary," is a paper that has not yet come our way. It is quoted, however, as responsible for the information that M. Adrian Diaconu, an archæologist (evidently pertaining to the Bishopric from his name) has discovered on the ruined site of Bersovia, in the old Roman colony of Dacia, unmistakable evidence that the Romans used movable type, and were acquainted with the art of printing. The composing sticks and type founts of the Fourth Legion, the Flavia Felix, have come to light—though what a legion on the march would be likely to want with a printing machine, beyond possibly a typewriter mounted on a bicycle, is hard to say, and M. Diaconu offers no suggestion.

Aix, in Provence, is erecting a statue to M. Peiresc. Peiresc was a member of the Aix Parliament in the seventeenth century, but that is not his chief claim to distinction. He was a man of broad ideas, and introduced into France the Angora cat, the oleander, the large-leaved myrtle, and many other things. Four volumes of his extensive correspondence on subjects scientific and philosophical have been issued at different times.

The following list of towns is published by a French medical paper in the inverse order of their mortality for 1894. Bristol heads the record triumphantly with 15.4 deaths per 1,000 of her population. Frankfurt comes next with 16.5. Then the order is:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berlin | 17.2 | Birmingham | 18.5 |
| Liége | 17.6 | Leipzig | 18.7 |
| London | 17.7 | Copenhagen | 18.7 |
| Leeds | 17.8 | Turin | 18.8 |
| Brussels | 18.1 | Zurich | 18.9 |
| Hamburg | 18.1 | Geneva | 19.0 |
| Amsterdam | 18.3 | Stockholm | 19.4 |
| Basle | 18.5 | | |
| Rome | 19.6 | | |
| Christiania | 19.6 | | |
| Nice | 19.7 | | |
| Glasgow | 20.0 | | |
| Paris | 20.2 | | |
| Rotterdam | 20.2 | | |
| Manchester | 20.4 | | |

Vienna comes lower down with 22.8, Liverpool has 23.8, Dublin 24.7, and last of all come St. Petersburg and Moscow, with 31.4 and 34.1 respectively to their discredit.

meant friendly by me, and I committed the fatal mistake of talking up to his topic. I made no pretensions to skill in the art, but asked him questions, and—so short-sighted are the wisest men—asked him how this and that was done. His own garden was a triumph of industry, and I admired it generously! It may be I expressed enthusiastic wishes in the direction of horticulture. One *must* say things. He was very free with his advice—a friendly helpful type of man, pleased, I think, to find that I seemed to have a need of him.

We talked for rather more than twenty-five minutes. At the end he was handing me over some cuttings of privet, and I had accepted the offer of the occasional use of his lawn-mower. He was charmed by my innocent enthusiasm, and I was charmed to charm him. I went indoors still pleased, and put the cuttings carelessly on my study table. They caught my eye the next morning. I had made no arrangements for a gardener (I am constitutionally averse to making arrangements of any kind) and I realized the incivility of letting these cuttings die. So instead of getting to work, I went out and planted them to the best of my ability. I have never gardened before, and I take very little exercise. I was quite surprised how hot and giddy it made me, putting these things in. And I began to feel horribly amateurish, expecting every moment to hear my neighbour tell me I had fixed them up all wrong. However, the things got done in a way, and I went in and sat down to work at last, with a hot head and clammy features, some anxiety for the future of that privet, and a clear sense that the brightness of that particular morning was gone for ever.

In the evening my neighbour (who, it seems, goes daily to the dockyard town down the line) was back and addressed me as I smoked my evening cigarette. I felt guilty about the privet, but he was kind enough to find no fault with it. I was greatly relieved at that. Like a fool, I still did not recognize what was coming upon me. So, I fell to at gardening gush again, and I played the admiring disciple, and by the time our chat was over I had, in spite of my awakening efforts to escape, been promised geranium cuttings and some double sunflowers, and had assented to the proposition that my grass stood in imperative need of a rolling. Then I went in, just suspecting now that I had gone too far, and resolved to dodge the geranium cuttings, if need arose, by stopping indoors for an evening or so.

But somewhere in the small hours of the morning I was awakened by the most diabolical rattling and rumbling in the front of my house, and on my descending about half-past nine to breakfast, my housekeeper called my attention to a garden roller standing outside the front door. She said Mr. Gamidge had brought it round himself before he went, and had left a message that I was to put down plenty of water. I could imagine his hearty, helpful way as he delivered that edict. I told her it was very kind of him, and went rather sulkily to breakfast. Yet it really was an awfully kind thing of him to do. He was evidently enthusiastically resolved to keep my enthusiasm alive.

After breakfast I went and stared at that roller. I began to see now—all too late it was!—where my civil sham of an interest in gardening was likely to land me. It was really a very big roller. Rebellious thoughts even arose in my mind. But Gamidge was such an open-faced self-sacrificing fellow, so full of the instinct of mutual help, that I felt sensitive at the idea of hurting his feelings, besides having to avow myself a liar. I trundled the roller round to the lawn, and even that little journey with it made me perspire freely. In the afternoon, however, I had a bright idea, and walked down to the village—it was one of those afternoons like the Black Hole of Calcutta—and tried, quite unsuccessfully, to find a jobbing man to come once a week and willing to do whatever he was told to do by the neighbours. As I dined I could see the roller from the dining-room window. In the evening I made the best of a bad job, took a dose of hypophosphites, put on thin flannels, and set to rolling my lawn; and Gamidge, watering his plants, cheered me on by his advice, and wound up a terrible hour for me with a present of about twenty pots full of geranium cuttings. I was too hot to invent an excuse for refusing them. I said I could not trespass so far on his generosity, and immediately he added five more to show how indifferent he was to parting with them. (I still think this man is one of the most impulsively generous fellows I ever met.) "You will soon get the place shipshape," said Gamidge. "I'm hoping to see some cabbages in that bit down below there soon. Those beds of yours fairly make my eyes ache."

I replied cordially, said they made *my* eyes ache too, I think, and then came straight into my study and swore heartily at every geranium cutting that the hand of man had ever cut.

But I planted those geraniums all the same, and then he set me to work sowing Sweet Williams (for next year's flowering). I had pains in the back and arms left over from the rolling, and the positions I had to assume with these seeds and things were painful and undignified to an extreme degree. But I saw no way out of it now. I went inquiring about the village again, and heard of a man named Rice. His wife sent him up to see me in the evening, and I talked to him on the lawn while Gamidge syringed his roses. He said he would come to-morrow. Rice arranged with, I sauntered up to the low wire fence that divided my garden from Gamidge's, feeling in some unaccountable way that I was doing a mean thing. He offered some counsel about French beans.

"I'll make that man do it to-morrow," said I—as offhand as I could.

"What man?" said Gamidge, rather sharply.

"Person named Rice," said I, nodding my head towards the garden-gate.

"You're never going to trust your garden to *Rice!*" said Gamidge, in the voice of one horror-struck.

"Why! What's against him?"

"The man can't garden a bit." And incontinently Gamidge began to tell me things he knew about Rice—it seems he had employed him himself years ago. I might as well have hired the Angel of Death to do my gardening, it seems, as Rice. He tied ivy up to iron pipes, he tried to transplant flowering poppies in the heat of the day; he did a hundred similar things. "There's not a man in the village *can* garden," said Gamidge. "You take my advice, and if you value your garden, you keep clear of our jobbing men. There's not one of the whole gang is worth his salt. They come. And they muddle . . ."

It was advice honestly and kindly meant. I hate the bare thought of ingratitude almost more than I hate meanness. He was evidently most disinterestedly earnest in the matter. I pondered, hesitated. He had his way. The next day I trudged down to the village and squared Rice not to come. (As I say, my instinctive delicacy has been the curse of my life.) And who *could* engage a gardener after that?

That was about three months ago. And since that Gamidge has kept me up to it mercilessly, giving me seeds, giving me cuttings, lending me lawn-mowers, scythes, shears, rakes, showing me how to do difficult things, arranging a day's work for me in the morning, inspecting it at night. His eye is always over the wire railing seeking some little job for me. I really believe he takes more pride and interest in my garden than he does in his own. I suppose it is altruism. "I taught that man gardening," I heard him tell a visitor of his the other day. "He's only had it three months." His pride is certainly justified. My grass is really in excellent order now, my flower-beds are beginning even to emulate Gamidge's, I have an excellent display of French beans, cabbages, and other useful vegetables; my health, too, is better, and my hands are an unwashable brown. I have as yet written nothing but a few orders to seedsmen.

And secretly, through a London firm of house agents (on account of Gamidge's feelings), I am trying to dispose of the outstanding balance of my Three Years' Agreement. Gamidge, I admit, is one of the best of human beings, but really the situation is impossible for a literary man trying to live by literature. The garden is, I repeat, in excellent order. The house agent, who is a remarkable person, thinks that will be an Inducement to tenants. . . .

But if they only knew!

"This Age of Ours," by Dr. C. H. Ludbrand (London: Sampson Low and Co.), contains various essays on such topics as "The Immigration Question," "Anglo-Irish History in Relation to Home Rule," and "The Disarmament of Europe." If the writer has not always contrived to avoid platitude, he shows considerable power of arraying facts and marshalling statistics. The examination into the Socialistic movement, with which the volume concludes, is a sound piece of destructive criticism.

FOR THE INVALID. FOR THE CONVALESCENT. FOR THE HEALTHY. Sustenance. Strength. Preservation | MAX GREGER'S Pure Hungarian Wines. Recommended by the faculty for over 30 years. Price List from 48, St. Thomas-street, S.E.

## Occasional Notes.

There is not a farthing's-worth of good to be gained by the prolongation of the Session a moment longer than bare necessities require. We trust, therefore, that Mr. Balfour's motion for appropriating the whole time of the House to public business and suspending the twelve o'clock rule will be carried to-day with little demur. The debate on the Address has been more of a superfluity than most debates on most Addresses. Any further attempt to extract general pronouncements from a Government that has only just come into being would be downright stupid. We admit that on one or two specific points the Opposition has every right to press for information. There is the Supplementary Vote on Ammunition, for example, which blew up Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. If all the Queen's powder reserve and all the Queen's men can put his Parliamentary reputation together again, so much the better. Otherwise there is nothing to know and next to nothing to criticize. It would be unkind, besides, to keep Mr. F. S. Stevenson and his fellow-Armenians from that martyrdom which it is their evident duty to court by special steamer and prepaid cables to the Kurds.

Sir Charles Dilke has done well to put a question on the paper about the Council of Defence. We want to know more about that council. Will the departments succeed in converting it into a bolster for stifling criticism withal, or will it really give a common direction to the army and navy which has hitherto been entirely to seek? The Duke of Devonshire has at least a great opportunity, and he brings a tried administrative capacity to bear upon it. The second part of Sir Charles Dilke's searching interrogatory points to the reasonableness of a definite announcement about the Commandership-in-Chief The Government, we trust, will turn the occasion to account by putting an end to a mystery which, thanks to journalistic acuteness, has ceased to be a mystery at all. We must congratulate the *Daily Telegraph* on getting home by a short head with the announcement that Lord Wolseley is to be the man. Our congratulations also to the *Times* for the important information that he is to have a five years' appointment. Thus the new system has at least the merit of pliability, and it remains to be seen how the Government will get over the great difficulty—the redistribution of responsibility. We have no desire to pick Lord Wolseley's reputation to pieces. Enough that, under the old order, he would have been supposed to perform duties that would have overtaxed two Napoleons and a Schnadhorst. This over-concentration must be abolished, but public opinion must have somebody to hang all the same.

The Chitral Expedition has long been over, bar the shouting. This is going on still, and there is no reason why it should not, for the affair was not only extremely well manœuvred to a successful determination, but it also served to awake a slumbering interest in the genuineness of the work done by our troops in India, both British and Native. Orders of Merit and pecuniary rewards have been served out to many men who distinguished themselves for gallantry in the field, and the small value of the latter has excited the derision of the Indian press. Admirers of Mr. Kipling's Barrack-room Ballads who remember—

> "Of all them blackfaced crew,
> The finest man I knew
> Was our regimental bhisti, Ganga Din,"

will read with interest how two water-carriers of the 14th Bengal Infantry have been singled out for especial gallantry and devotion to their comrades. Happier than Mr. Kipling's hero, who was settled by a bullet, these bhistis escaped with their lives, and were awarded the not very magnificent sum of Rs. 15 apiece. It is, however, not quite fair for the *Pioneer* to convert this into sterling and then sneer at a reward of sixteen shillings and fourpence. For the native does not think in English money, but knows that Rs. 15 is enough to keep him in food and drink for six months.

The War Office, as represented on Saturday last by Surgeon-Colonel Churchill, has developed proleptic tendencies of a wholly unexpected and amazing character. It caused the Principal Medical Officer for the Home Department to issue an "emergency" Circular, addressed to all and several the Boards of Guardians in this metropolis, and formulating an inquiry whether war or invasion being imminent, the particular board addressed was prepared to make a "base hospital of its infirmary." The War Office seem to have selected a day when the boards would not be in their respective board-rooms to receive this circular, and so would get it gradually broken to them. Judging from the effect the circular had upon the one board clerk whom it is reported to have caught on board premises, this was kind and considerate on the part of W.O. For the missive so astonished that clerk that aphasia supervened, and all the skill and knowledge of an experienced press interviewer were required to extract an utterance from him. Later in the evening, we learn, the sufferer, though in all his experience he had never received such a shock before, and though the "base hospital" was still manifestly sticking in his throat, had sufficiently recovered to be able to say that his board, in an emergency like this, would be prepared to shed their very last pauper in defence of their country. To prevent unnecessary alarm, it may be as well to add that the invasion will not come off—or, at any rate, no action need be expected—till all the boards have so far got over the circular as to be in a condition to reply to it.

In the harebrained chatter of the irresponsible politician, M. François Deloncle has always been bad to beat. His utterances indeed, when he was Deputy for Egypt, were fairly conclusive of the impossibility of anybody beating him but himself. He seems to have gone pretty near accomplishing that feat in the speech he addressed, the other day, to his more immediate constituents at St. André-les-Alpes. He elected to enlighten the electors of that rustic town on the true inwardness of the Madagascar expedition. "France's sacrifices in the Indian Ocean," he said, "could not fail to impress foreign Powers." And, in sooth, the spectacle of those shiploads of fever-stricken conscripts returned, per Red Sea, to die unobtrusively in their homes, is one quite calculated to impress not only foreign Powers, but foreign publics, with pity. That, though, was not the impression M. Deloncle desired to convey. According to him, the Madagascar expedition had other uses than that, or than even demonstrating the possibility of getting—some of it—to the Malagasy capital before the rains. The real use of the expedition, M. Deloncle declared, was that it would, from its nearness to the African coast, suffice to paralyse English and Italian operations in the Gulf of Aden and contiguous waters. But are there really going to be as many homeward-bound hospital ships from Madagascar as all that?

The death of Dr. Done, who for half a century filled the post of organist at Worcester Cathedral, recalls the passage of a life which has been eminently useful without incurring the perils of controversy by reason of particular prominence. Distinguished in the ordinary sense though he was as a musician, it never occurred to him to pose as a musical genius, simply because musical genius does not flourish in English soil. Where there are no swans geese may with facility pose as swans; and though Dr. Done was very far indeed from being a goose, he never dreamed of posing as a chosen representative of English musical genius. He was enthusiastic for masterpieces, solid and sound in his taste, and possessed of the saving virtues of a great industry. He did much to popularize Bach in England—an achievement which might well stand as the first line of his epitaph.

Knickerbockers for lady cyclists may be "rational" dress or they may not, but there is no doubt that such a costume is irreligious, according to the Council of Trent by its decree that a woman attired in male garments is accurst. Consequently, an important ecclesiastic of Paris has written to the *Gil Blas* "that he is determined to refuse admittance to any sacrament whatever to women in lady cyclists' dress." It will be remembered that the Roman Church includes among its sacraments "those five commonly called sacraments" of our own Thirty-nine Articles. Under any circumstances the sacrament of Orders is at present refused to women, nor is it likely that a lady would ride a bicycle when seeking Extreme Unction. No girl baby would beg to be baptized in knickerbockers, and Confirmation has a costume of its own. It is clear, we think, that the reverend father had the refrain of "Daisy Bell" ringing in his head, and means to refuse the sacrament of Marriage to those who call for it on a bicycle made for two.

### THE GARTEN-MELODIE.

What is it? Fairies in the night,
About Titania's hearth,
Who take their silver wands, and smite
The harebells in the garth;

And so make magic melodies,
That, thrilling such as hear,
Wake strange, unearthly sympathies
Betwixt a smile and tear.

It may be, while the orchard grass
Basks in the summer heat,
The mirth of tiny elves that pass
Among the meadowsweet;

Or else, perchance, the wistful plaint
Of some lone sylph that grieves,
When woods are dank and flowers are faint,
For withered loves and leaves.

Juvenile depravity seems to be still in full swing at Carshalton. For one thing, another tame duck has got in the way of a stone, which broke its back and killed it. And the boy who threw the stone is such a "thorough bad boy" that his mother will pay no more fines for him. He comes home and eats all the food he can get, and then goes out and stays out all night, presumably to find ducks willing to get in the way of stones and furnish yet more food. But we pass to Master Frederick Rose. He prefers eggs, and gets them by lifting a little girl over a neighbour's fence to fetch them for him. But he could not resist the glory of going and bragging about it, which shows the inferiority of the poor male, even as tempter. Eve would never have given herself away so foolishly about those apples, but short-sighted man bungles these things sadly. So Frederick told a neighbour, and the neighbour told the egg-owner, and she spoke to Frederick about it. Then he "called her a dreadful name," and kicked her severely, and started to punch her about the face. But here comes in the bathos which is so apt to spoil these precocious romances "she was obliged to hold his head to prevent him from further assaulting her." The path of juvenile glory leads but to the birch in any case, and, if the glory is as inglorious as this, it will be better to remain a hum-drum, model Sunday-school youth.

Mr. John Cox's sister-in-law is our authority for asserting that she possesses loving eyes. So brimful of love were they, in fact, that some of it ran over, and, as love is not in the habit of being lost between him and his wife, it naturally passed from his eyes to hers, so that they became of the kind beautifully described by the poet as lovely and black. He did not put it so neatly as that himself; he simply told Mr. Cluer the old story that his wife "aggravated" him. But he would not detail the abusive language she used. He couldn't say such things in court, he said; but Mr. Cluer assured him that a metropolitan magistrate heard worse things than he could utter. Then the wife spoke up, and said that she had been abused too, and told that she wasn't a wife but a wretch. Mr. Cluer said that that did not sound very serious, but did not state whether he considered the two terms mutually exclusive. He preferred to read the letter which caused all the trouble, and found that it was a love-letter from Mrs. Cox's sister to Mr. Cox, calling him "a fond pet" with "loving eyes." This was a little too previous even for Mr. Cluer. To say nothing of the fact that the deceased wife's sister is not yet given her rights, Mrs. Cox was happily not even a deceased wife. So he said that a man of fifty-one was old enough to stand a little natural abuse under the circumstances, without assaulting his wife; and the naughty little twinkle in those loving eyes is dimned with regret for forty shillings or fourteen days' freedom.

The "Sunday Clothes" correspondence in the *Daily Telegraph* has scarcely caught on so vigorously as we hoped. We imagine that the correspondents must have written themselves out over the Grace Testimonial. This morning we have a deadly dull letter of over half-a-column, written in excellent journalese by "A Working Woodchopper." This gentleman, who tells us that he never in his life had a coat to wear, never anything better than a fustian jacket and other things to match, has evidently mistaken his vocation in life. Woodchopping, even while you work at it, cannot be a very lucrative business, and a man who has such a neat literary style as to speak of a church as a sacred edifice, of good clothes as rich raiment, and of hypocrites as men of "the cadging sort, who have an eye to loaves and fishes," ought clearly to be on the literary staff of our great contemporary with the largest circulation. For the pen is mightier than the woodchopper, and the work required in turning out "copy" is easier, if less dignified, than the production of firewood at a halfpenny a bundle.

### THE YELLOW BOOK.

*To the* Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—Your reviewer has maligned me. He says I am "cynically paradoxical" in a little appreciation of Ouida I wrote for the *Yellow Book*. I do not know why praise of Ouida on my part should be thought paradoxical, and so far as I can remember I have not been cynical for years. It is not a question of public importance, but I should like to be allowed, in the interest of any person who may have read and agreed with my article, to say that it is a simple statement of opinion; otherwise your ingenious reviewer would lead him to suppose I had played a heavy joke upon him. If there is no such person, there's an end of the matter.—Your obedient servant,

G. S. Street.

*Hindhead, August* 15.

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# A CRIME IN THE HEART OF AFRICA.

## STOKES AND HIS BELGIAN MURDERERS.

(BY OUR SPECIAL AFRICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

A few days ago I read that a British trader named Stokes had been hanged by the Belgians on the Upper Congo for selling arms to natives. I attached no importance to this "rumour," and not deeming for a moment that it might be true, I merely thought that it might make a good subject for a sensational penny story.

Thus: a camp near the ruins of a native village; under a large tree some officers' tents, all round grass shelters erected by the men. In front of a tent some Belgian officers are stretched on easy chairs drinking champagne. All of a sudden all the men rush outside the camp. A group is seen advancing in the distance; a native attired in a new khaki suit, carrying a fine express rifle, rushes towards one of the officers, who has risen to see what is the matter.

"Master, great master," says the native in new clothes, "we have caught him."

"Who?"

"You know, the English master who sells guns to the 'wachenzi' (savages)."

An Englishman, a man of about forty, with his arms tied behind his back, and held by four natives, is then pushed forward. Seeing a white man he exclaims, "At last! How d'ye do. Excuse my not shaking hands, but you see that I can't very well do so." This he says in a jocular tone; but the Belgian officer does not reply, and, stepping towards his tent, orders the men to bring the prisoner. The latter looks quite surprised, and when the tent is reached his expression has changed, and addressing the officer, who has stretched himself in a chair: "What the d——l does this mean? Are you going to have me untied?" The officer, who understands but little English, replies: "Do not be excited, sir." "You will smart for this," retorts the Englishman. The officer merely smiles and pushes a stool towards the prisoner, "Sit yourself. You call yourself Stokes?"

"Yes, but are you going to explain"——

"Ah, it is you, the man who sell guns to the blacks?"

"No, certainly not. Is that the cause of all this row?"

Thereupon the smartly dressed native comes forward.

"Why," says the Englishman, "this scoundrel has stolen my clothes and my gun," &c. The native then explains to the officer that, according to his orders, he went with a strong party to the village where the English master had his camp; the natives had all cleared. He saw a man belonging to the English master's caravan, who ran when he saw him, but he shouted that he was sent by a white man and had a letter. So the man stopped and said that the master had gone out shooting. He then entered the camp and saw plenty of guns. After getting some food and water he went where he was told the master had gone out shooting. Knowing that the master had six men with him and was a very dangerous man with his gun, and as he had himself but forty men, he went carefully. At night he saw smoke in the distance, and waited until dawn. Just before sun-up he surrounded camp. He shouted in Kiswahili (Zanzibari language) that he was coming with a white man to see the master, and got with all his men into the camp, making friends with the people there. The master came out at his tent to see what the noise was; the native collared him, while his men tied the six followers. The master then tried to rush to his tent to take his gun, but he was overpowered, tied, and brought back with his men.

The Belgian officers then accuse Stokes of having sold guns to natives, stating as a proof that they have caught natives armed with guns, and that the latter have declared that they have received them from the Englishman for ivory. Stokes explains that he has lent these guns to the men, as they are hunters in his service, adding that he has many such, &c. This is taken as a confession. The officers then say that these men have been fighting them with these guns. Stokes replies that when he lent the guns no Belgian had ever been about the country, and insists on the fact that all ivory traders had hunters hunting for them, these men being supplied with guns (which is true), &c. Other witnesses are produced. At last, consultations of officers, who sentence Stokes to death. He protests, but declares himself ready to follow the Belgians to headquarters at the coast. They laugh and say that he is going to be executed at once.

Great scene, violent protests. Finding all useless, and informed that he will be hanged in one hour's time, he asks to write, but is informed that he can only address a letter to his family without discussing his case. This brings the image of his daughter before him. He asks to be spared on her account, but is told that time is going on. He writes his letter, but, having begun by saying that he has been barbarously and unjustly sentenced the paper is snatched away from him, and he is told that unless he merely says good-bye he shall not be allowed to write. In writing his letter he can hardly keep back his tears. . . . Then he kneels down, held by two natives, and says his prayers. One of the officers interrupts him, saying, "Time is up." He rises, is taken under a tree, and as the rope is being placed round his neck he looks at the officers and says in a firm voice:—

"My country will avenge me." Then adds, "My dear daughter now remains in her care." A whistle is blown, and twenty stalwart natives hoist him up the tree. . . .

This scene flashed through my mind as what would most likely have happened had such a case been possible; since then I found from inquiries that the rumour seems to be founded on facts, and I stood horrified. Should absolute confirmation of the news arrive, this cold-blooded murder ought to raise a storm of indignation from the whole of Europe. Stokes, as will be seen, was not a mere British trader, but a man who has played a most important and most prominent rôle in the settlement of Central Africa under European rule. He first went out as an assistant to the Church Missionary Society when the first missionaries went up to Uganda. He then became caravan leader to the Uganda Mission, leading the caravans to and fro, between the coast and Lake Victoria Nyanza. In this way he became acquainted with all the natives on the road, and ultimately left the service of the Church Missionary Society to start as a trader on his own account. Being the first and only European trader between Bagamoyo and Uganda, paying more for ivory than the Arab traders, he soon secured large quantities of ivory and realized enormous profits, especially before the Brussels Act, when no prohibition was placed on the sale of guns. Many years ago already he was said to be worth over £20,000. He established stations in Unyamwezi, in Usikuma, at Muanza, and in various districts of Uganda. When Mwanga, King of Uganda, had been expelled from his country it was with the help of Stokes that, in his turn, he expelled the usurper and once more ascended the throne. So great was his influence between Tabora and Lake Victoria Nyanza that when the Germans decided to occupy the hinterland they appointed Stokes as Commissioner.

During the late years he used to carry out his business through agents, sending out black men in all directions to secure ivory for him. Every two or three years he used to organize large caravans to convey his ivory to the coast under his personal superintendence. I was told that when he went to the coast in 1892 or 1893, I believe, he carried over £10,000 worth of ivory. And here I may remark that his object in going on with this trade was not mere greed, as he possessed a great deal more money than he required himself (I heard from two of his European agents that he was worth over £40,000); but he had but one thought—his daughter that is being brought up in this country. In order to give an idea of his influence among the natives of Usikuma, I may mention that when I crossed the country whenever I asked of a small chief who was the principal chief of the district, all invariably replied "Stokess" (the native pronunciation); and many of them, speaking of the Germans, used to say that they did not know why *Stokess* allowed them to build stations in his country, and they declined to believe me when I assured them that the Germans were the masters there. In Usikuma I was met on the road by an important chief, who had heard that a caravan was coming, and was most disappointed in finding that it was not Stokes; as he had a quarrel with another chief, and they were awaiting Stokes, who would settle the case according to custom.

Now, as regards the sale of arms and powder, I know for a fact that whatever guns and powder he had in Uganda were in the Government stores, the Commissioner declining to part with them. And here I must say, *en passant*, that whatever the *Standard* may think on the subject the British officials adhere most strictly there, as well as in British Central Africa, to the provisions of the Brussels Act, and that if guns have passed into the Congo Free State territory, certainly they did not come from or through British territory.

I hope to be in a position, in a few days time, to give full particulars about Stokes's last caravan, and I greatly doubt his having had many guns to sell. But even supposing that he had sold some, this does not in any way justify or even excuse his being put to death. The Belgians speak of being at war with a certain chief, but they are at war with every one. Under the plea of slavery they have exterminated the Arabs. Why? Chiefly because the Congo Free State wants to secure the monopoly of the ivory trade. I have heard from missionaries—not English—that if the unfortunate Hoddister (a Belgian) was killed and eaten, it was chiefly due to the action of the officials of the Congo State, who were greatly opposed to his attempts at establishing an important trade in ivory. Now, with regard to the murder of Stokes, let us hope that its perpetrators will be duly punished, and that it will cause some regulations to be issued preventing any official from sentencing people to death, whether blacks or whites, and that no white man shall in future be tried unless an independent jury of white men can be summoned. In any case he should have power to appeal against any sentence above six months' imprisonment, such appeal to be heard in Europe before a jury. In British possessions such as Uganda and British Central Africa the Chief Commissioner cannot even carry out a death sentence passed on a native without obtaining leave from the Secretary of State. But supposing that Stokes had sold guns and powder to the natives, even supposing that he should have fought with the natives against the Belgians, to have sentenced him to death and to have executed him would not be any the less a crime against civilization, and a monstrous blunder—a blunder sufficient to destroy altogether the prestige of the whites in the eyes of the natives. So far, most of them hesitate before daring to take the life of a European unless in battle, and Kaba-Rega himself dared not kill Captain Casati. In their minds all white men are brothers, and they fear that if they kill one the first one of his white brothers who comes near their country will exterminate them.

Rumours spread in Africa in the most wonderful way, and the story that will be told far and wide is that the Belgians are not the brothers of the English, as they caught an Englishman and killed him. Every imaginable motive will be invented except the true one, and the next time an English trader comes into Belgian territory with a large amount of goods the natives will kill him, loot his goods, and think that their big masters the Belgians will be very pleased because they have killed an Englishman. This affair, that resumes itself in the eyes of those who do not know well Africa in the shooting, more or less rightly, of a mere trader and adventurer, is one of immense importance, and it is to be hoped that the case will be taken up by Government and thoroughly investigated. It is the first white man that has been so far executed in the interior of Africa, a man whose name was known by hundreds of thousands of natives throughout a territory twice as large as the British Isles; in fact, as well known there as Mr. Labouchere in England, with the only difference that one traded in ivory, while the other trades in scandal. Had Stokes been tried in Europe, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude if found guilty, the officers who would have proved the charges against him would have deserved the highest praise, while those who murdered him in the wilds of Africa without witnesses deserve to be branded as criminals.

## *SCIENTIFIC FORESTRY.**

THIS series, of which the present volume is the fourth, is a storehouse of technical knowledge of a sort of which we Britishers are sadly destitute. For greatly as the beauty and character of English scenery are derived from woodlands and hedgerow trees, we have learnt to rely on the action of a moist climate on a genial soil to produce good effects; our management, with very few exceptions, is faulty and haphazard, and our profits, reckoning the woods wasted with those that pay, nil. English landlords may often be heard sighing for a better system, and the results of Continental forestry are envied without being emulated. Sometimes the blame is laid on the storms that sweep our tight little island, and no doubt the effects of hurricanes such as visited Scotland on December 8 and 12, 1893, and December 22, 1894, are enough to break the courage of the most sanguine silviculturist. Leagues of splendid pine forest in Perthshire and Forfarshire were swept into ruin by the first of these storms, causing a loss estimated at upwards of £280,000, and last year's gale completed the wreck. But it is a mistake to suppose that German forests are exempt from similar disaster. On March 12 and 13, 1876, a wind storm descended upon Hesse and levelled about 30,000,000 cubic feet of timber, being 25 per cent. *in excess* of the total annual yield of the forests. In other words, a whole year and a quarter's crop was lost.

Dr. Hess gives instructions how to reduce the risk from storms by scientific planting. Even seed beds should be arranged with a view to the prevailing winds. Sowing should be done in lines running north-east and south-west, and to protect the tender seedlings from frost and heat the soil should be heaped up on the south-east side of the lines. Every kind of hindrance to the development of sound timber, whether by animals or competitive vegetable growth, is minutely described in this volume and suitable remedies prescribed. We are glad to see that Dr. Hess's opinion about ivy on trees is endorsed by his English editor. It is commonly regarded as injurious, and so it is, no doubt, to young trees. But on mature standards it is generally harmless and even useful by protecting the stem from frost-crack and preventing the formation of side branches. It adds greatly to the beauty of a woodland in winter. Most of the information in this work is, as it ought to be, strictly technical. Howbeit, the general reader will find some interesting bits. In the matter of ivy, for example, we are told of a gigantic specimen which is still in vigour at Montpellier, though it is 450 years old.

Loughborough is the coldest place in Great Britain. On February 8, 9, and 10 of the present year the thermometer registered 5, 4, and 1 degrees below zero. But even that did less damage than the memorable frost of May 21 last year, when 16 degrees of frost prevailed all over Britain. At page 560 there is an interesting table showing the comparative frequency of thunderstorms in different European countries. Italy heads the list, with an annual average of 38, and Norway is at the other extreme, with only 4. England and Switzerland rank together, with an average of 7 each; but there is an uncomfortable note appended to the survey, showing that while Germany, Austria, and Switzerland have experienced no increase in the frequency of thunderstorms, in most other European countries it has multiplied threefold within recent years, owing, it is supposed, to the extension of railways, telegraph wires, metal roofs, and the general increase in exposed metal work. We cannot, however, attach much weight to this theory.

This excellent manual is abundantly illustrated, which must prove of great use to practical students of forestry.

* Dr. Schlich's "Manual of Forestry": Volume IV., Forest Protection, being an English adaptation by W. R. Fisher of "Der Forstschutz," by Dr. Richard Hess. (London: Bradbury, Agnew, and Co.)

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***22,000 SHARES OFFERED for SUBSCRIPTION, HAVE ALL BEEN ALLOTTED.***

PAYABLE:

**5s. on Application. 5s. on Allotment. 10s. on 1st October, 1895.**

*Power is taken in the Articles of Association to issue Share Warrants to Bearer.*

**Directors.**

ALFRED JONES, Esq., 139, Cannon-street, E.C. (Director, Durban Roodepoort Gold Mining Company, Limited).
CHARLES H. LANGMEAD, Esq., Hillsboro', Lawrie Park-road, Sydenham, S.E.
J. G. SMITH, Esq., Wiggenhall, Watford (Director, Henderson's Transvaal Estates, Limited).
ROBERT THOMPSON, Esq., 173, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.
*JOHN MORTY, Esq., 20, Great Winchester-street, E.C.

*Will join the board after allotment.

**Bankers.**

THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED), 75, Cornhill, E.C.

**Solicitors.**

Messrs. HEPBURN, SON, AND CUTCLIFFE, Bird-in-Hand-court, Cheapside, E.C.

**Brokers.**

Messrs. CUTCLIFFE, LEY, AND McCULLOCH, 7, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.

**Auditors.**

Messrs. COOPER BROTHERS AND CO., 14, George-street, Mansion House, E.C.

**Secretary and Offices** (*pro tem.*).

R. S. MACKIE, 20, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET.

## ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to acquire the mining lease, No. 1,610, granted by the Western Australian Government of the property generally known as The Mount Burgess Christmas Gift, situate about three miles north of Mount Burgess, and about 15 miles north of Coolgardie township, with an area of 18 acres.

This property was selected by Mr. John Morty, the vendor, on his recent visit to Western Australia, as one of exceptional merit, and Mr. Horwood, who has until recently been the manager of the well-known Mount Burgess Gold Mines (Limited), has consented to act as manager of this property, as he considers its prospects to be of an extremely promising character.

According to the reports of the experts printed below it will be found that the reef outcrops for a distance of 300 feet, carrying visible gold from end to end, and Mr. Horwood further states:—

"This property is not what is commonly known as a specimen show, with one rich chute of ore which at any time may pinch or cut out altogether, but the gold is evenly distributed throughout the stone.

"A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 50 ft. on the lode about the centre of the lease, exposing a well-defined reef 6 ft. wide, and widening out at the bottom, compact and regular, going down almost vertical, and carrying gold from the foot to the hanging wall."

Mr. Lovely, in his report, it will be seen, states:—

"In this shaft the reef is a splendid five feet solid body of stone which at 50 feet widens to six feet, going down strong and evenly, and, from the appearance of the enclosing walls, the width of reef will be maintained at a depth. This is one of the finest reefs for compactness and size on the fields."

From the reports it will be noted that there is an unlimited supply of timber for mining purposes and fuel growing on and around the property, while timber for battery piles, &c., may be obtained within a distance of two miles.

As regards the water supply, both the experts agree in believing that an ample supply for all requirements can be obtained at a depth of not more than 200 feet. It may be mentioned that the Mount Burgess Company, which is on about the same level as this property, obtained an ample supply of water at 150 feet to work their fifteen-stamp battery day and night.

The following are the reports referred to:—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, COOLGARDIE, 13th April, 1895.

To JOHN MORTY, Esq., London.

SIR,—Herewith I beg to hand you my report upon Mining Lease 1,610, known as "The Mount Burgess Christmas Gift."

REEF, SHAFTS, &C.—The Reef can be traced by its outcrop for the greater portion of the length of the lease, its course being east and west, and running through the property at about its centre. This Reef has been opened up in several different places by means of shafts and trenches, the most westerly being a vertical shaft 11 chains from the west boundary of the lease, sunk to cut the underlay of the reef; this is now down 16 ft. in easily worked country, and I should judge from the surface indications that the reef when cut will prove to be good body of stone.

Two chains further east a shaft has been sunk vertically for a distance of 30 ft., at which point the reef has been struck and followed for a further distance of 20 ft., the underlay being very slight. In this shaft the reef is a splendid 5 ft. solid body of stone, which at 50 ft. widens to 6 ft., going down strong and evenly, and from the appearance of the enclosing walls the width of the reef will be maintained at a depth. This is one of the finest reefs for compactness and size on the fields.

CHARACTER AND RICHNESS OF STONE.—The reef is composed of auriferous quartz of a very clean character, and containing no minerals at all deleterious to the amalgamation of the gold, the latter being distributed evenly through solid stone and very little noticeable to the naked eye. I took several bulk samples from different parts of the reef, which assayed from a few dwts. per ton up to 6 oz. 18 dwt. 7 grs. per ton. These returns are highly satisfactory, and I estimate that the reef will average between 2 and 3 ounces to the ton right through, and am of the opinion that this property is a valuable one, and contains a first-class battery reef.

WOOD AND WATER.—The lease and surrounding country are thickly wooded with splendid mining timber, and water will be obtained by sinking at about 150 feet.

In conclusion I have no hesitation in recommending this property to investors as one that upon being developed and equipped with the necessary machinery, will return handsome profits to the shareholders.

(Signed) W. H. C. LOVELY, M.A.I.M.E.,

COOLGARDIE, 29th March, 1895.

To JOHN MORTY, Esq.

SIR,—As requested by you I visited and inspected Gold Mining Lease, No. 1,610, known as "The Mount Burgess Christmas Gift," on March 28, 1895, and beg to report as follows:—

AREA.—It consists of an 18-acre block, measuring 18 chains along the strike of the reef by 10 chains across.

QUALITY OF REEF.—A reef of kindly-looking ferruginous quartz highly mineralized with Galena zinc blend and iron pyrites, which is considered in Australia a sure indication of permanency, is outcropping for a distance of three hundred feet along the reef, carrying visible gold from end to end.

STONE TREATED.—A sample of several pounds of stone taken at random from the bottom of the shaft by me yielded 14 oz. of gold to the ton; several other samples taken at intervals along the reef and from the costeens yielded an average of 3 (three) oz. of gold to the ton. A parcel of three tons of stone crushed at the Bendigo and Coolgardie Gold Mines Battery, which at the time was in course of construction, and the gold-saving appliances incomplete, yielded 3 oz. of gold to the ton, leaving 15 dwt. in the tailings, besides blanket concentrates which were not tested.

QUALITY OF GOLD.—The gold is free and amalgamated without difficulty, so that no complicated and expensive machinery will be required for its treatment.

PROSPECTS.—This property is not what is commonly known as a specimen show with one rich shoot of ore which at any time may pinch or cut out altogether, but the gold is evenly distributed throughout the stone, which renders it much more valuable and reliable.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying that this property with its numerous advantages and convenient situation, is one of the best I have seen on the Coolgardie Goldfield, and will pay handsomely as soon as suitable machinery for treating the ore is erected. (Signed)

FRANK B. HORWOOD, M.E.,

Manager of the Mount Burgess Gold Mines (Limited), Coolgardie.

**The directors have decided to set aside £16,000 as working capital, which it is believed will enable the mine to be properly opened and placed on a producing footing.**

**Prospectuses can be obtained at the company's brokers and at the company's offices.**

**12th August, 1895.**

# THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

## WOMEN'S LIVES: THE SALESWOMAN.

Times have changed since the unfortunate gentlewoman, confronted with the problem of self-support, became governess or else sacrificed gentility for evermore. Now she may sell tape behind a counter or play the living dummy for cloak-seeking, bonnet-craving womankind, and not be pronounced *pariah* as penalty. To become a saleswoman is no longer to court contempt. Indeed, if woman be eager to prove the sensible Socratic doctrine that all the pursuits of men are the pursuits of women also, duty, and not necessity merely, should send her smiling into shops. She may not always be qualified for art or journalism, for medicine or law, and in this she simply shows herself man's equal. There are salesmen. Therefore, if the doctrine of sexual equality be sound, there should be saleswomen as well. Inferiority, alas! is forced upon her when the question is one of wages.

An argument even more discouraging than ingenious is welcome; for, if honesty be not forsworn, to write of the saleswoman's life is to acknowledge it encumbered with drawbacks. In comparison the task of the melancholy governess is light; the daily tax upon the temper of the Board-school teacher a mere trifle; the income of the journalist large. Hours are long; the work is physically exhausting and mentally distracting; holidays are few; salaries are small; fines often are many and excessive; and, altogether, to sum up, evils have been numerous and glaring enough to call for a Commission to examine into them, to demand reform.

It is well to present objections at once and be done with them. The worst that can be said is very bad indeed; it does not therefore follow, however, that good is an unknown quantity within the shoopkeeper's premises. Let the advantages be presented in their turn.

In the first place, no special and costly training is imperative before the shop's threshold be crossed. Ordinary intelligence and quick feminine wits will suffice in the beginning; once in harness, experience will prove the sole education possible. To tell the plain truth in plain words, a pretty face and graceful figure are better credentials than diploma or certificate. To look charming in any manner of headgear that fashion may command, to wear gown or mantle with style and stateliness—these are talents prized far beyond proficiency in mathematics or the classics. If thereto be added the gift of eloquence, if that which Montaigne calls utterance be easy and at command, the saleswoman's equipment is complete.

Again, in the principal and most respectable shops hours are not much longer than in most other industries open to women. After all, whatever the profession, whatever the business, excellence is not everywhere found in equal measure. There may be more abuses, more tyranny, more slave-driving among shopkeepers than among bankers or lawyers, for instance. But this is the result, not of any inherent defect or evil, but of business conditions—a matter, into which there is not space here to enter. The woman who can afford to wait should no more think of establishing herself behind the counter of second-rate shop than in the office of second-rate banker or barrister. Wiser at once to go into service, to wear parlour-maid's cap or cook's apron, than to toil for ten or twelve hours a day for a beggarly pittance a week in a shop run on cheap and nasty principles. This is advice to be treasured up and pondered over, until the moment of action comes.

Still again, if work be hard, it is useless to groan and grumble, since for poor breadwinners the one alternative is to work as hard elsewhere. Remember—taking what cold comfort may lurk in the thought—that

> If all the year were playing holidays,
> To sport would be as tedious as to work.

More practical help is to consider the fact that in decent shops Saturday afternoons are free for rest and play, and that the changing seasons of the year bring with them occasional longer intervals from work. Nor must the good saleswoman's pleasure in her actual task be quite forgotten. It is the tendency of a philanthropic day to spy out only misery in the land: is it not the chief function of Labour Commissions and the like to pounce upon evils? Not theirs to seek romance in a shop. Now and then, however, there comes an idealist to show that in drapery, as in art and literature, there is scope for ambition, there is chance for love and intrigue: there is, in a word, a gay and stirring game well worth the playing. The life may not be all cakes and ale, but neither is it one long dose of sulphur and brimstone.

Reasons against and for thus disposed of, it is well, next, to face essential details. To secure appointment in a desirable shop—and it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that only desirable shops enter into the present discussion—youth must not be quite outgrown and good introductions must be forthcoming. The applicant's respectability and capability must be vouched for by approved authorities. Nor does introduction suffice. As a rule, premium must go with it. The privilege of selling is not to be had for the asking, but must be paid for in solid coin. The sum, of course, varies in proportion to the establishment's desirability. Here it may be but five pounds, and there no less than seventy-five, or any amount between these limits may represent the capital needed. Sometimes, six months' work, or, perhaps, a year's, without return, will answer instead of money. Or sometimes both premium and probationary services are demanded.

The duties any woman who has herself shopped will know without the telling. She is, at one and the same time, exhibitor and advertiser and supplier of the goods she dispenses, whether these be haberdashery or drapery, stationery or perfumery. The simple rules of arithmetic she must have at her fingers' ends, so that the smallest fraction of a fraction go not astray in her memoranda. She must be amiable and sympathetic and polite and deferential, even if the counter be elbow-deep in her wares, even if she pose and strut for hours in front of tedious mirror before ever the desires of inconsequent and discontented customers be satiated. And, however hard she may be forced to toil, however uninterrupted her labours may prove, she must always remain irreproachably neat and elegant and modish in appearance. "What prudent or brilliant action could women accomplish?" the Calonice of Aristophanes asks of Lysistrata; "we, who sit decked out, wearing saffron-coloured robes, and beautified, and wearing loose Cimmerian vests and sandals?" Had she foreseen the modern saleswoman, achieving brilliant bargains though decked out in trailing black silks and fast-clinging bodices more disabling far than Cimmerian vests, could she have been so glib in upholding the disqualification of clothes?

This strain upon resources, both physical and moral, will endure, even under happiest circumstances, from eight in the morning until six in the evening, with not too liberal intervals allowed for dinner and tea. And, indeed, though the shop may actually close at six, her labours perhaps are not yet at an end; after a very busy day, "straightening" is by no means an inconsiderable task. Certainly, not the most inveterate optimist could deny that hours are long.

And what of the reward of her toiling? Not here, the place or time to expose the sordid extremity where some paltry eight pounds are the extent of a year's wage. To turn to more cheerful picture. In the well-regulated shop now under consideration, salary may begin with—to strike an average—no less than twenty pounds. From this, it will rise to fifty, seventy-five, one hundred. And, as in most professions and employments, there are prizes to stimulate the ambitious to vigorous effort. Two hundred, three hundred, four hundred pounds may in the end become the income of successful "buyers" and heads of departments. Besides, commission on sales is often held out as additional inducement for endeavour. And, where the management accepts liberal standard, fines are few and by no means unjust. Nowadays it is the custom for large drapers and others to provide board and lodging for their saleswomen, valuing the comforts provided—and these include library and music-room—at thirty or forty pounds or thereabouts. The system is not without merit, though necessarily fraught with restrictions. But to most saleswomen, otherwise homeless, the life is more independent than in many an outside asylum.

Weighing good with evil, a woman of sense and intelligence may accept the shop as a decent outlet for her talents, as a sphere wherein her ambition may have fair scope.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
Prices: 1/6 to 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers, Everywhere.

**The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., and will CLOSE on or before the 22nd inst., for London, and at Noon the following day for Country Applications.**

# THE ST. AGNES GOLD REEFS

**(LIMITED).**

**Capital £60,000, in 60,000 Shares of £1 each.**

Of which 28,000 Shares will be taken by the vendors in part payment for the properties, and the remainder are now offered for subscription. Payable 6*d.* per share on application, 2*s.* 6*d.* on allotment, 5*s.* on 16th September, and 10*s.* on 16th October.

**Directors.**

F. WALTERS BOND (Vivian, Younger, and Bond, London).
NORMAN C. COOKSON (Cookson and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne).
ARTHUR H. LANCASTER (Locke, Lancaster, and W. W. R. Johnson and Sons, Limited).
WILLIAM NEWALL (Vivian, Gray, and Co.).

**Bankers.**—Bank of Australasia.

**Solicitors.**—ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP, and CO., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, London, E.C.

**Brokers.**—VIVIAN, GRAY, and CO., 10, Throgmorton-avenue, London, E.C.

**Auditor.**—W. B. PEAT, 3, Lothbury, London, E.C.

**Mine Manager.**—J. H. FAWCETT, Perth, West Australia.

**Secretary (pro tem.) and Registered Offices.**—H. C. K. STILEMAN, 3, Lothbury, London, E.C.

## THE ST. AGNES GOLD REEFS (Limited).

### PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to acquire and develop two gold mining claims in West Australia, situated in the Norseman district, about twenty miles north of Dundas, and about 120 miles north of Esperance Bay.

The property has been reported upon by Mr. Merricks (a partner in the firm of Edward Riley and Co., of City-road, E.C., the well-known firm of metallurgists and mining engineers), upon whose report the following statements are based. Mr. Merricks considers that the property is a very valuable one, and that it will develop into one of the best on the Norseman field.

The property comprises two blocks, named respectively the "St. Agnes" and the "South St. Agnes," having a total area of about 14½ acres, held on lease from the Government for 21 years at an annual rental of £1 per acre. The blocks have been selected so that the greatest length is along the reef, the total length of the two blocks being about 440 yards and the average width about 140 yards. The reef courses N.N.E. and S.S.W., with a low dip of about 50 deg. E.S.E., so far as can be gathered from the present work done on it. Its average width is from two to three feet, and it has every appearance of being permanent in depth.

The bulk of the gold is fine, and fairly distributed in the quartz, and on the surface some very good coarse gold has been found. A main shaft has been sunk in the St. Agnes block, and at a depth of 60 ft. a level has been started in a northerly direction. An average sample taken by Mr. Merricks from this drive gave an assay of 3 oz. 9 dwt. per ton fine gold.

## THE ST. AGNES GOLD REEFS (Limited).

The reef is constant down the shaft, and the value of the stone is very even, with the exception of that nearer the surface, where it is much richer, principally owing to the oxidation of the sulphides. About four chains further north a second shaft has been sunk 33 feet on what appears to be an offshoot of the main reef. This leader is only some six inches in width at the surface, but increasing in depth.

On the South St. Agnes Block very little work has been done up to the present, but a shaft has been started in order to cut the St. Agnes Reef. No work has been done as yet on the eastern portion of the property, but it is highly probable, judging from the general character, that other reefs will be found there.

The gold is free, and so equally disseminated through the stone that practically the whole of it can be readily extracted by ordinary battery amalgamation.

There is an abundant supply of water for ordinary battery purposes at a source about 1½ mile distant, and condensed water can be obtained for a small charge. There is a fair supply of timber for general mining purposes on the property.

## THE ST. AGNES GOLD REEFS (Limited).

Assays of six average samples taken from the property by Mr. Merricks have been made by Mr. A. Octavius Watkins, A.R.S.M., of the Assay Office at Coolgardie, under Mr. Merricks' directions, with the following results. Without taking into account No. 5, these, as will be seen, give an average of 2oz. 4dwt. 23 gr. per ton.

| No. | Gold. oz. | dwts. | grs. | | Silver. oz. | dwts. | grs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Main shaft, 75 feet to 65 feet deep | 1 | 19 | 14 | ..... | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| 2. Along 20 feet of drive at 60 feet level ..... | 3 | 9 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| 3. Shaft, 55 feet to 45 feet ..... | 2 | 13 | 2 | ..... | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| 4. Shaft, 30 feet to 20 feet ..... | 1 | 16 | 2 | ..... | 0 | 3 | 22 |
| 5. Shaft, 18 feet to 10 feet ..... | 12 | 8 | 23 | ..... | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 6. North shaft, top to bottom, say 15 feet ..... | 1 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 0 | 4 | 0 |

In concluding his report on the property Mr. Merricks writes:—

"This field until recently has received very little attention from the general public. Most of the work carried out on the reefs has been done by the prospectors themselves, who have steadily plodded along and often in great straits. There was little or no alluvial found on the field, consequently it was not brought into prominence by being rushed. We are strongly of opinion that the Norseman field will shortly be one of the leading gold mining centres in West Australia. As stated before, we believe the main reef in the St. Agnes Blocks will turn out to be a permanent one in depth, and, as can be seen from the workings so far executed and assays of the samples taken, the gold is evenly distributed through the stone."

The cost of winning and treating the ore at the mine will, Mr. Merricks considers, come to about £3 per ton, thus showing that stone averaging 1 oz. of gold per ton should be sufficient to make a good profit. As better communication is established between the coast and these fields the cost will be considerably reduced.

## THE ST. AGNES GOLD REEFS (Limited).

This property was acquired for the British Prospecting Company (Limited) by their agent, Mr. J. H. Fawcett, late of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, and previously employed by a well-known mining syndicate in Melbourne to prospect for them. Mr. Fawcett's report on the property is most favourable, and assays which he has sent home of samples he has himself taken from various parts of the mine show results which are rather higher than those given above.

The following cable was recently received from Mr. Fawcett:—

"Shaft has reached a depth of 90 ft., the width of reef is 3 ft. 6 in., rich ore; north drift on the 60 ft. level is in 50 ft.; south drift is 15 ft.—ore is 2 ft. thick, and continues as rich as ever."

Esperance Bay will be the shipping port for the mines, and a telegraph line is now in course of construction, and a regular fortnightly line of steamers is calling at this port with mails and stores. The demands for the Norseman field are so great that a railway must undoubtedly be built before long from the coast to Dundas, where the Warden's Court is situated.

The price to be paid to the vendors, the British Prospecting Company (Limited) (under their contract with this company, dated 16th August, 1895), is £36,000, payable as to £8,000 in cash and £28,000 in fully-paid shares of the company. This will leave £24,000 for working capital, which the directors are advised is amply sufficient.

## THE ST. AGNES GOLD REEFS (Limited).

The vendors under the above contract agree to pay all brokerages, printing, advertising, and other preliminary expenses attending the incorporation and formation of the company up to allotment. During the negotiations for the purchase of the property and the formation of the company agreements have been entered into with various parties in connection therewith, and as to the above expenses, to none of which is the company a party. Applicants for shares must be deemed to have had notice of these agreements and to have waived all right to any particulars thereof, whether under section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

The memorandum and articles of association and the report of Mr. Merricks and Mr. Fawcett may also be seen at the offices of the solicitors of the company.

Applications for shares must be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and forwarded to the bankers of the company, with the amount of the deposit. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for, the balance will be applied towards the payment due on allotment, and any excess returned to the applicant.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the bankers, solicitors, and brokers, and at the offices of the company.

# CITY NOTES.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

We hear rumours that Sir Edgar Vincent will retire from his Directorship of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and will become intimately interested in South African enterprise.

LONDONDERRY.

That our remarks as to the vague outcome of the Londonderry meeting were justified is shown by to-day's developments. It is found necessary for Mr. Casey's solicitors to explain that it is not Colonel North who has taken action against him, but that it is he who has taken action against Colonel North and others of the company. A reference has been made to Mr. Edwin Waterhouse on the matter of accounts including questions relating to the sale of shares by Colonel North. It is also found necessary for the secretary of the Londonderry Company to state that, as he understands it, the operations of the new exploration company will not be confined to the Londonderry property, but to any other undertaking. Thus the shareholders at the meeting handed over the sum—unknown—which the vendors, in order to save their reputation, have handed back to them, to a new exploration company which can do anything, of which there is no prospectus, no articles of association, which, in fact, is a kind of blind pool, governed by the same people under whom the Londonderry muddle has been made.

WEINERS.

It is thus that *Money* descants upon the affairs of Weiners (Limited), the company which we are informed went to allotment in spite of our protest:—

A more scandalous instance of the abuse of company promotion than the attempt to float Weiners (Limited) never came under our notice. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has done a good service in laying bare the position of this undertaking. Here is a company formed, with a capital of £65,000, to take over a business, the proprietors of which have had a number of judgments against them for such petty amounts as £10. The "explanations" of the secretary are quite an exemplification of the proverb that he who excuses himself accuses himself. His story of the circumstances under which these judgments were entered against the firm are as lame as anything of the kind we ever read, and they are controverted by the solicitor for one of the creditors, who has had to issue execution to obtain payment of a small amount. The story reminds one of the hotel keeper on the distressful isle who, in response to the demands of his hungry visitors, had to admit that he had nothing in the house but an execution. The attempt to obtain subscriptions from the public to float a company, the chief assets of the business are practically being distrained upon for trade debts, is a most disgraceful episode in the history of promotion. If any readers of *Money* have been unfortunate enough to subscribe for shares, they should put themselves in communication with a solicitor at once. They have the amplest grounds for compelling the return of their money.

From what we have heard since, we are inclined to agree with *Money*, that it would be worth while for new shareholders to make legal inquiry with the view of obtaining the return of their money, although prevention would of course have been better than cure.

A COUPLE OF NEW AFRICAN COMPANIES.

To secure a 54-acre block of claims situated on the farms Luipaards Vlei and Witpoortje, in the Randt, the Prince's Gold Mines (Limited) has been constituted. The capital is £130,000 in £1 shares. The prospectus states that the property is traversed by the Fern series of reefs, the working of which has proved that it runs from 3 to 5 ft. in thickness. Samples taken at various points in adjacent mines show, it is stated, a yield of from 12 dwts. upwards per ton. The price to be paid is £80,000, to be satisfied as to £15,000 in cash, and as to the balance either in cash or fully-paid shares, or either.

The Prospectors of Matabeleland, Limited, has been formed to purchase, develop, and work certain gold claims, farms, and township building sites in Matabeleland. The gold claims are stated to be 500 in number, and to have a run of nearly fifteen miles along the outcrop of several well-defined reefs; the three farms comprise an area of about thirty square miles; and the three building sites are located at Buluwayo. The capital is £200,000, in £1 shares, and the purchase price has been fixed at £100,000, payable as to £35,000 in cash and as to £65,000 in fully-paid shares. The present issue consists of 150,000 shares, leaving in reserve 50,000, and the public are invited to subscribe for 85,000.

FINANCIAL DIARY OF THE PAST WEEK.

*Monday, August* 12.—First day of heavy but easy Stock Exchange settlement.—Publication of outline of Erie reorganization scheme, and of United States official grain report.

*Tuesday, August* 13.—Canadian Pacific Ordinary dividend passed.—Mining department very busy in spite of settlement.

*Wednesday, August* 14.—Argentine issues firm; conflicting reports as to debt unification proposal.—Prospectus of Richard Spurgeon (Limited) issued and criticised.

*Thursday, August* 15.—Labour statistics issued by Board of Trade show improvement for month.—Grand Trunk half-yearly statement issued.

*Friday, August* 16.—Londonderry meeting decides to continue development and start an exploration company.—Much attention attracted by the Robinson and Barnato "banks."—Editors withdraw from Richard Spurgeon (Limited).—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association compelled to increase its assessment rates.

THE STRAITS DEVELOPMENT OFFSPRING.

We have already referred to the new company issued under the auspices of the Straits Development, and the prospectus is now public property. The company is formed to purchase from the Straits Development Company, Limited, its interest in the Cherubang Creek and land adjacent thereto, being a portion of its property at Passoh, situate in the Negri Sembilan, one of the protected native States of the Malay Peninsula. It will work the gold reefs, upon which reports are given in the prospectus. The Straits Development Company receives as the purchase price £30,000 in cash or shares, and £1,000 in founders' shares, which are entitled to one-half of the net annual income, and one-half of the proceeds of the territory. The total capital is £100,000, and 70,000 shares are now offered.

A COUPLE OF NEW WESTRALIAN COMPANIES.

With a capital of £60,000 in one-pound shares, the St. Agnes Gold Reefs, Limited, has been incorporated to acquire two claims in the Norseman district of West Australia, having a united area of over fourteen acres. The prospectus states that specimens of ore from the property assayed at Coolgardie gave returns of from 1 oz. 7 dwt. 1 gr. to 12 oz. 8 dwt. 23 gr. of gold, and from 3 dwt. 22 gr. to 7 dwt. 2 gr. of silver per ton. The purchase price is £36,000, £8,000 in cash and £28,000 in fully-paid shares, 32,000 being now offered for public subscription.

The property of the North Burgess Gold Mining Company is situated about fifteen miles from Coolgardie. The share capital is £60,000. According to the reports of the experts in the prospectus, the reef outcrops for a distance of 300 feet, carrying gold from end to end. Mr. Horwood states that the property is no "specimen show," but that "the gold is evenly distributed throughout the stone." Mr. Lovely, in his report, says "this is one of the finest reefs for compactness and size on the fields." The directors have decided to set aside £16,000 as working capital, and believe that with this sum they can place the mine on a productive footing. The purchase price is £44,000—£6,000 in cash and the balance in shares. It is announced that the 22,000 shares offered for public subscription have already been applied for and allotted.

ARGENTINE GOLD PREMIUM.—The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has fallen 1.20 to 233.80 per cent.

TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bovril & Mer. Tydfil Ry. | Palmerston-buildings, 1 |
| Imperial Tramways | Bristol, 11 |
| Regan Paint Co. | Winchester House, 2 |
| Manchester Ship Canal | Manchester, 11½ |
| Bank and Brecon Railway | Charing Cross Hotel, 12 |
| N. Zeal. Tel. & Tin. (ex-g.) | 9, King Willm.-st., 12½ |
| Barry Coal and Iron | Cannonstreet Hotel, 1 |
| New Herios | Maritzburg |

The following are the latest rates of exchange quoted at the principal foreign centres on London:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paris, short | 25 23½ | Athens, sight | 44.35 |
| Do., cheques | 25 23½ | Brussels, sight | 25 23½ |
| Berlin, 3 mos. | 20.41 | Constple., 3mos | 103.15 |
| Do., 8 days | 20.45 | Frankfort, short | 20.46 |
| Do., sight | 20.43½ | Hamburg, 3 mo | 20.40½ |
| Amsterdam, short | 12.13½ | Lisbon, sight | 42¾ |
| Do., sight | 12.13½ | Madrid, sight | 28.35 |
| Kattorpakoot | 25 24.28 | Rome, sight | 25.52 |
| St. Petrsbg., 3mos. | 83.05 | Bombay trans. | 1/1½ |
| Vienna, sight | 12.15 | Calcutta trans. | 1/1 7-32 |
| B. Ayres, pp. col. | 13.36d | Hong Kong trans | 2/1½ |
| Rio Janeiro, 90 days | 10½d | Do. 4 mo. | 2/2½ |
| Valparaiso 90 days | 17½d | Shanghai trans | 3/0 |
| New York, 60 days | 4.83½ | Do. 4 mos. | 3/0¾ |
| Do. trans. | 4.86½ | Singapore 4 mos. | 2/2 |
| Yokohama, 4 mos. | 2/2¾ | Penang, 4 mos | 2/2 |

# MONEY AND STOCKS.

THE AMERICAN RAILROAD STAGNATION.

The demand for loans to-day has been quieter, but the rate for call money is maintained at ½ per cent. Discount rates continue firm at ⅞ per cent. for short and three months' paper. The monetary engagements for this week, including the distribution of some big railway dividends, are pretty heavy.

| Loans. | Deposits. | Two Months. | Three Months. | Four Months. | Six Months. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day .. ½ | Banks .. ½ | Fine Bills ¾ | ¾ | ⅞ | 1¼ |
| 7 Day ½ | Discr. ⅝ & ¾ | Trade Bills 1 | 1 | 1¼ | 1¾ |

On the Stock Exchange to-day business has been very slack, but prices show no disposition to give way. Consols, Colonials and all securities of a like character are steady, but India issues are a shade off. The Home Railway market is as strong as ever, and nearly all movements are gains. Argentine securities are still very firm, with the exception of the railway stocks, which are easier after their recent rise. Other foreign stocks are not much altered, but the tone is good. Canadian rails are steady, but Mexicans, which had a lift on Saturday, have relapsed. There is literally nothing doing in American rails, not a single movement being recorded in first part of the "session." The Mining department is still busy, but the tone is more sluggish than it has been lately.

| Yield p.c. | | M'vent to-day. | Latest Prices. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. | BRITISH FUNDS, ETC. | | | |
| 2 8 | C'nsols (2½) Mny | | 107⅛ | ⅜ |
| 2 8 | Do. Account | | 107⅛ | ⅜ |
| 2 8 | New 2½ per Cents. | | 103¾ | 6¾ |
| 2 7 | Local Loans | | 111 | ¾ |
| 2 17 | India 3½ per Cents | –⅛ | 116¾ | ¼ |
| 2 15 | Do. 3 per Cents | | 106⅞ | ⅜ |
| 3 5 | Do. 3½ per Cent. Rs. | +⅛ | 86½ | ⅜ |
| 2 10 | Bank of England St. | +1 | 331 | 5 |
| 2 11 | Mt. Bd. Wks. 3 p.c. | | 112⅝ | 13½ |
| 2 9 | Do. 2½ p.c. | | 102 | 2 |
| 2 16 | Exch'q'r Bds. 2½ p.c. | | 121⅝ | 3 |
| 2 13 | Liverpool 3½ p.c. | | 132 | 3 |
| | COLONIAL SECURITIES. | | | |
| 3 3 | Can'ds 3½ p.c. Reg. | | 108 | 10 |
| 3 0 | Do. 3 p.c. Reg. | | 101⅜ | 2½ |
| 3 5 | Cape 3½ p.c. C. In. | | 116 | 18 |
| 3 5 | Natal 3½ p.c. Ins. | | 116 | 18 |
| 3 7 | N.S.W. 4½ p.c. 1935 | | 115 | 16 |
| 3 3 | Do. 3½ 1924 | | 104½ | 5½ |
| 3 10 | N.Z'land 5 p.c. Cns. | | 121 | 1½ |
| 3 6 | Q'nsl'd 4½ p.c. In. | | 103⅜ | 4½ |
| 3 10 | S.Austn. 4 p.c. R'g. | | 111 | 13 |
| 3 7 | Do. 3½ p.c. In | | 106 | 6 |
| 3 13 | Victoria 4 p.c. 1885 | | 107 | 2 |
| 3 11 | Do. 3½ p.c. | | 101 | 2 |
| | BRITISH RAILWAYS. | | | |
| 3 6 | Brighton Ord. | +½ | 173 | 5 |
| 3 14 | Do. A | +⅛ | 163¼ | ¾ |
| 2 12 | Caledonian | | 148½ | 6 |
| 4 | Do. Defd. | –⅛ | 93⅜ | ⅜ |
| nil. | Chatham Ord. | –⅛ | 19⅜ | ⅜ |
| 3 0 | Do. Pref. | | 122½ | 3½ |
| nil. | Gt. London | | 6¾ | ⅛ |
| 2 0 | Great Eastern | | 77⅛ | ⅜ |
| 3 11 | Gt. Nth. Ord. Pref. | | 146½ | 17½ |
| 3 11 | Do. Defd. | | 95⅝ | ⅛ |
| 2 2 | Do. A | –⅛ | 47 | 9 |
| 3 5 | Great Western | +⅛ | 159½ | 60½ |
| nil. | Hull & Barnsley | +⅛ | 36 | ½ |
| 3 8 | Lanc. and York. | | 124½ | 5⅜ |
| 3 0 | Metropolitan | | 152⅜ | 3½ |
| nil. | Met. District | +⅛ | 52½ | 9 |
| nil. | Midland | +⅛ | 126 | ⅛ |
| 2 14 | North Brit. Pref. | | 84¼ | ¾ |
| 0 0 | Do. Def | | 49½ | ¾ |
| 3 7 | North Eastern | | 169½ | 7⅛ |
| 3 8 | North Stafford | | 129 | 8 |
| 3 8 | North Western | | 182½ | 5 |
| 3 10 | Shefld | | 42 | 61 |
| nil. | Do. A | | 29½ | 9 |
| 2 18 | South Eastern | | 136 | 8 |
| 2 4 | South Wales | +⅛ | 83½ | 4¼ |
| 3 1 | South Western | | 201 | 3 |
| 3 1 | Do. Deferred | | 71 | 3 |
| | FOREIGN STOCKS. | | | |
| 6 2 | Argntn. 5p.c. 1886 | | 70¾ | 1¼ |
| 6 16 | Do. 6p.c. Funding | +¼ | 71½ | ⅝ |
| | Do. Cedula A | | 78 | 2 |
| 6 16 | Brazilian 4½ 1889 | | 76 | 9 |
| 6 8 | Do. 1889 | | 74½ | 9 |
| 6 8 | Do. Railways | | 74½ | 9 |
| | B. Ayres 5p.c. 1883 | +1 | 98 | 9 |
| | Do. Cedulas I. | | 78¾ | 8¾ |
| 6 14 | Do. Water Works | | 63½ | ¼ |
| 6 9 | Bulgarian | | 95 | 6 |
| 4 16 | Chilian 1886 | | 91½ | 2½ |
| 5 14 | China 6 p.c. 1895 | | 103 | 6 |
| 6 2 | Do. 7 p.c. Silver | +½ | 118½ | 16½ |
| nil. | Colombian | | 15 | 17 |
| | Costa Rica | | 31 | 4 |
| | Do. B | | 29 | 31 |
| | Ecuador, New | | 28 | 30 |
| 4 0 | Egypt State Dom. | | 103 | 6 |
| 3 17 | Do. Unified | | 103¾ | ¾ |
| 3 17 | Do. New Daira | | 102 | 3 |
| 3 8 | Do. New 3½ p.c. | | 100¾ | 1¼ |
| 3 12 | French 3 p.c. Rnte | | 101½ | 1½ |
| 2 17 | Do. 3½ p.c. Rnte | | 105⅜ | 6½ xd |
| | Greek 0 p.c. 1881 | | 28 | 4 |
| | Do. 0 p.c. 1884 | | 33 | 4 |
| | Do. 4 p.c. Mon. | | 36 | 7 |
| | Do. 4 p.c. 1st Ser. | +⅛ | 28½ | 9½ |
| | Guatemala | | 26 | 7 |
| | Honduras | | 8¾ | ¾ |
| 3 18 | Hung. Gold Rnte | | 101¾ | 2¼ |
| 3 18 | Do. Paper Rnte | | 99½ | ¾ |
| 6 12 | Mexican 6 p.c. 1888 | +½ | 92 | ½ |
| | Peruv. Cor | | 4⅛ | ⅜ |
| | Do. Reformed | | 13¾ | ¾ |
| 11 10 | Do. Debentures | | 60 | 1 |
| 3 16 | Portuguese Tobacco | | 26½ | ⅛ |
| 3 18 | Russian 5 p.c. 1889 | | 101¾ | ⅛ |
| 6 0 | Spanish 4 p.c. | –⅛ | 54⅜ | ⅜ |
| 4 10 | Transvaal 5 p.c. | | 114½ | 15¾ |
| 4 11 | Turkish Conv. A. | | 6⅝ | ⅛ |
| 3 7 | Do. B | | 4¾ | ⅛ |
| 3 13 | Do. C | –⅛ | 27½ | 8½ |
| 3 19 | Do. D | | 25⅛ | ⅜ |
| 3 18 | Do. Defence Stf | | 102⅛ | ⅛ |
| 7 3 | Urugy. Cn. 3½ p.c. | | 48¾ | ¾ |
| 7 3 | Venezuela | | 43 | 5 |
| | COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS. | | | |
| 2 8 | BAyres&Rosario | | 63 | 5 |
| 4 6 | Do. Gt. Sthrn. | –⅛ | 123 | 4 |
| 2 4 | Argentine Centl. | –½ | 70¼ | 1⅛ |
| | Do. A Pref. | | 23½ | 6½ |
| | Do. East | –1 | 36 | ½ |
| 4 13 | Canadian Pacific | | 53¾ | ⅜ |
| nil. | Grand Trunk | | 6½ | ⅜ |
| nil. | Do. 1st Pref. | | 39¼ | ⅝ |
| nil. | Do. 2nd Pref. | | 20½ | 6 |
| nil. | Do. 3rd Pref. | | 9¼ | ¼ |
| | Do. Guarantd. | | 49 | ½ |
| | Mexican Ord | –½ | 21 | ⅛ |
| 0 18 | Do. 1st Pref. | –⅛ | 72¾ | 3½ |
| nil. | Do. 2nd Pref. | –1 | 33 | 5 |
| 6 2 | Mex. Cen. 4 Bds. | | 67 | ⅛ |
| | Mex. Nat. A | | 32 | 4 |
| 9 3 | Nitrate Railways | +⅛ | 14½ | ½ |

| Yield p.c. | | M'vent to-day. | Latest Prices. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| £ s. | AMERICAN RAILROADS. | | | |
| | *Shares* | | | |
| ... | Atchison Shares | | 15¾ | ⅜ |
| ... | Cent. Pacific Shs. | | 12 | ⅜ |
| 4 5 | Chic. Mil. & St. P. | | 72½ | ¾ |
| ... | Chesapeak & Ohio | | 21¼ | ¾ |
| nil. | Denv. & R. Grand | | 14⅛ | 15½ |
| ... | Do. Pref. | | 48⅛ | ⅝ |
| nil. | Erie | | 8⅜ | ⅞ |
| ... | Do. Pref. | | 21 | 3 |
| 5 1 | Illinois Shares | | 101¾ | 2¾ |
| 3 18 | Lake Shore | | 153 | ¼ |
| ... | Louis and Nash | | 62¾ | ½ |
| ... | Miss. K. & Texas | | 17⅛ | 18 |
| 4 17 | N. Y. Central Sh. | | 103½ | 4⅜ |
| nil. | N. Y. Ontario | | 17¾ | ⅛ |
| ... | N. York W. Pref. | | 14⅜ | ⅜ |
| ... | North Pacific Pf. | | 18¾ | ⅛ |
| 4 11 | Pennsylvania Sh. | | 56½ | ⅜ |
| nil. | Phil. & Read Sh. | | 9¾ | ⅞ |
| ... | Southern Ord. | | 10¼ | 14 |
| ... | Do. Pref. | | 42¾ | ⅜ |
| nil. | Union Pacific Sh. | | 13⅜ | ⅜ |
| nil. | Wabash Pref. | | 21¾ | ⅜ |
| | *Bonds.* | | | |
| ... | Atchison A | | 33½ | 4¼ |
| 5 13 | Illinois 4 p.c. Gold | | 109 | 11 |
| 4 10 | Louisville 5p.c. G. | | 109 | 11 |
| 4 10 | Mis. K. & Tex. 4G. | | 88 | 99 |
| 7 7 | N.Y. Cent. 6p.c. G. | | 105 | 7 |
| 4 13 | N.Y. Erie, 1C. 1920 | | 135 | 40 |
| ... | Do. 2nd Mort | | 69½ | 70½ |
| ... | N.Y., P., & O. Jnt. | | 21½ | ⅜ |
| 3 7 | Penns. 4½ Gold | | 116 | 18 |
| ... | Phil & Readistln. | | 53½ | 4½ |
| nil. | Wabash 6p.c. Deb. | | 29½ | 30 |
| | TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE. | | | |
| 4 8 | Anglo-American | | 47 | 9 |
| 4 17 | Brazil Submarine | | 13¾ | 14¼ |
| 4 4 | Direct U States | | 9 | ⅜ |
| 3 17 | Eastern | | 17 | ¼ |
| 4 2 | Eastern Extensn. | | 17½ | ¾ |
| 4 8 | National Telephn | +⅛ | 6 | ⅛ |
| 6 9 | Tel. Constrn | | 4½ | 5 |
| | MINING AND LAND. | | | |
| 24 0 | Aladdin Gold | | 1 | ½ |
| 20 0 | Bayley's Reward | | 7.0 | 8.0 |
| 6 0 | Bechuanaland | | 5 | ⅛ |
| 34 0 | Broken Hill Prop. | | 1¾ | ⅛ |
| ... | Bullelsdoorn | –⅛ | 8¾ | ⅞ |
| 5 0 | Champ D'Or | | 0¾ | 4 |
| 9 10 | Champion Reef | | 4¾ | 5 |
| ... | Chartered Africa | +⅛ | 2⅛ | ⅜ |
| 1 0 | City & Suburban | | 26⅜ | ⅜ |
| 2 6 | Cons. G. Fields Def. | | 15⅛ | ⅛ |
| ... | Crœsus, New | +⅛ | 3⅜ | ⅜ |
| 7 5 | Crown Reef | | 11⅜ | 13½ |
| 6 12 | De Beers | | 25⅝ | ⅝ |
| 7 15 | Durban Roodepoort | | 7⅛ | ⅛ |
| | East Rand | +⅛ | 7¾ | ⅜ |
| 8 10 | Ferreira | | 15¾ | ¼ |
| | Geldenhuis | | 6⅜ | 7¾ |
| 6 8 | Glencairn | | 4⅜ | ⅛ |
| 5 12 | Griquild W. Diam. | | 8 | ¼ |
| 3 12 | Hall | | 10¾ | ⅜ |
| | Jagersfontein | | 9½ | ¾ |
| 11 15 | Jubilee | | 10¾ | 11¼ |
| 6 8 | Kimberley | –⅛ | 8 | ⅛ |
| | Knight's | | 5⅜ | ⅛ |
| 7 0 | Langlaagte | | 6⅜ | ⅛ |
| | Langlaagte Estate | | 3 | ⅛ |
| 2 19 | May Consolid New | +⅛ | 0⅞ | 4⅜ |
| 7 5 | Meyer & Charlton | | 7¼ | ¾ |
| | Modderfontein | | 13⅜ | 15⅜ |
| | Mozambique | –⅛ | 2⅜ | ¾ |
| 9 10 | Mysore Gold | | 2¾ | ¾ |
| 5 5 | Nigel | | 17⅜ | ⅜ |
| | Nourse | | 6¾ | ⅞ |
| 11 19 | Nundydroog | | 1¾ | 2 |
| | Oceana | | 3⅜ | ⅛ |
| 10 15 | Oceanic Gold | | 0⅞ | ⅛ |
| 9 0 | Primrose, New | | 7⅞ | 8 |
| | Rand Mines | | 33¾ | 4 |
| 2 10 | Rio Tinto | | 17⅛ | ⅛ |
| 5 5 | Robinson | | 10¾ | ⅛ |
| | Salisbury | | 4⅞ | 5⅛ |
| 1 5 | Simmer and Jack | | 17¾ | ⅜ |
| 4 4 | S. A. Exploration | | 1¾ | ⅜ |
| 4 15 | Sheba | | 2⅛ | ⅜ |
| | Vanryn Estates | | 2⅜ | ⅛ |
| | Wemmer | | 11¾ | 12 |
| 1 6 | Wentworth Ord | | 1⅜ | ⅛ |
| | WestAust. Explor | | 4⅜ | 5⅛ |
| 7 10 | West Coldfield | | 6½ | ⅝ |
| 12 5 | W. Aust. Concess. | | 2 | ⅛ |
| ... | Zambesia Explor. | –⅛ | 6¾ | ⅛ |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| 5 1 | Aerated Bread | | 6¾ | ⅝ |
| 3 10 | Allsopp | | 139 | 40 |
| 4 2 | Do. Pref. | | 144½ | 6½ |
| 4 4 | Barker (John & Co) | | 8¾ | ⅞ |
| 6 16 | Bell's Asbestos | | 8⅛ | 9 |
| 5 0 | Bryant and May | | 16½ | ¾ |
| 3 0 | Coats Ord. | | 2⅝ | 6 |
| 3 0 | Do. Pref. | | 1⅞ | ⅜ |
| nil. | Eastman's Ord | | 4¾ | ⅝ |
| 11 0 | Empire (15/- pd.) | | 2⅜ | 5 |
| 11 0 | Do. (4/- pd.) | | 1⅜ | 2 |
| 0 7 | Evans (D. H. & Co) | | 2¼ | ⅜ |
| | Gaiety | | 2 | ⅛ |
| 6 4 | Gordon Hotels | | 23¾ | 20¾ |
| 3 17 | Guinness & Co | | 43⅝ | 4½ |
| 4 11 | Harrod's Stores | | 3¾ | ¾ |
| 3 7 | Hudson's Bay | | 14¼ | 5½ |
| 9 0 | London Pramways | | 10 | 11 |
| | Maxim Norden'lt | | 2⅜ | 3 |
| 10 0 | Pearks | | 4¾ | 5⅜ |
| 0 0 | P. & O. Steam D | | 190 | 200 |
| nil. | Primitiva Nitrate | | 1¼ | ¾ |
| 1 0 | Rail. Invest. Def. | | 17½ | 18½ |
| 6 18 | Salt Union Shares | | 2¾ | ⅜ |
| nil. | San Donato | | 2 | ⅛ |
| 20 0 | San Jorge | | 2⅜ | ⅜ |
| 12 0 | San Pablo | | 1¾ | 2 |
| 4 8 | S. Afric. Gld. Trst. | | 8½ | ¾ |
| 3 1 | Suez Canal | | 128 | 20 |
| | Trustees Executn. | | 6¾ | 6¾ dis |

| MINE. | PRICE. | MINE. | PRICE. | MINE. | PRICE. | MINE. | PRICE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abercorn(ptpd) | 1/3 | Golden Main Rfl. | 1½ | Mason & Barry | 3 | Rhodesia, Ltd. | 18pm |
| Abbett's Cons. | 2½ | Goldstein | 2½ | Matabeleland | 3 | Rhodesia G.F. | 1-32pm |
| Achilles | 3/0 | Gem of Cue | 7/3 | Matabele G. P. | 1⅞ | Rietfontein | 2½ |
| Afrikander | 3½ | Gilpin | 11/6 | Matab. Ancient | 14/6 | Rotherv Blk | 25/0 |
| At. Alluvial | 1¾ | Hasberg | 2/6 | Matabele Reefs | 6½ | Robinson Diamd | 4½ |
| Air. Prospectors | 4 | Golden Crown | 2½ | Metropolitan | 2⅜ | Robinson Rand | 8/6 |
| Afri. Coal Expl. | 8/15 | Gt. Fingall Reef | 2½ | Muddiesbro' Land | 14/0 | Sam's Wealth | 2/0 |
| African Estates | 3 | Graskop | 1½ | MinesSelec. Syn. | 1½ | Sheriaw | 13/0 |
| Alpha W. Dev. | 3/0 | Great Boulder | 4½xd | Minerva | 3/6 | Shiloh | 1⅝ |
| Alexandra Est. | 1¾ | Gresham | 1¾ | Molyneux | 2¾ | Sucomondo | 3¾ |
| Ang. Fh. New | 5/8 | Grootfontein | 1pm | Montrose Expl. | 2¾ | South Nigel | 1⅜ |
| Anglo-Fh. Land | 2/8 | Hampt. Plains | 2/9 | Monte Rosa | 2⅜ | Spes Bona | 2⅜ |
| Balkis Estate | 8/9 | Hampton Gold | 5/9 | Mt. Rowe Cons. | 1¾ | Steyne | 2½ |
| Balkis Land | 8/6 | Harmony | 6/0 | Moodie | 1⅛ | Sutherland | 14/6 |
| Barrett | 2½ | Harmony Prop. | 5/9 | Murchison | 10/3 | Tati Concess | 3¾ |
| Barnato Consld. | 5½ | HarmonyProp. | 20/0 | Moz'mbique Rf | 7/0 | TasmanianExpl. | 2⅛ |
| Bathurst | 2/9 | Hauraki | 14/0 | MysoreG'fdfld | 21/6 | Tharsis | 6 |
| Bayley's West. | 2/8 | Heemeroy Rfl. | 11/0 | " Rest | 11/0 | Tokatea | 3/3 |
| Beaconsfld. Dia. | 1¾ | HeidelbergGld. | 1⅛ | " West | 17/6 | Torva Explor | 1½ |
| Beira Railway. | 11/0 | Hend'son's Tvl | 5½ | Wynaad, New | 18/0 | Transvaal Land | 1⅛ |
| Bendigo G'flds. | 13/6 | Holcombe Val. | 2/9 | N. Queensia Agr | 2⅜ | TransvaalExpl. | 1⅛ |
| Ben Trovato | 1⅜ | Hyderabad (Dec.) | 4½ | Nelly Pioneer | 3/6 | Transvaal Gold | 9 |
| Big Blow | 1½ | Jackson's | 2/9 | New Rand | ½pm | Trans. Gold Deb. | 106 |
| BirthdayAmald. | 5/6 | Johan. Invest. | 6⅞ | NewAir. Estates | 8⅞ | Triumphlaurakri | 6/9 |
| Blacket's Claim | ⅝ | Jumper Extsn. | 7/0 | True Blue | 5/0 | Nigel Extension | 8/0 |
| Blugraves | 4/3 | Kaboonga | 3/0 | Niekirk | ½pm | Und. Al. Land | 15/6 |
| Block B | 2⅜ | Kadur Mysore | 5/0 | NineReefs. New | 2/9 | Und. Explor. | 1¾ |
| Buluwaye Devel. | 2⅜ | Kaffirs Consd. | 2⅜ | Nolloykop | 6/3 | VillageMain Rf. | 8½ |
| Burma Ruby | 26/0 | Kaigurli | 2½pm | North Sheba | 6/3 | Violets | 1⅛ |
| Bushman Untd. | 6/0 | Kaigurli, South | 3pm | Oceana Mineral | 2½ | Waite Kauri | 4½ |
| Caledonian | 4/5 | Kapanga | 14/0 | Oonregum Frd. | 3⅞ | Waihi Est. | 1½ |
| Cameron Block | 8/9 | Kangarilla | 5/8 | Orion Belt | 1⅞ | Walden's Find | 7/0 |
| CentralBe Knap | 2⅛ | Kimber. Diam'd | 1pm | Orion, New | 4/6 | WaterfallEstats | 2⅛ |
| Champ d'Or Dp | 3⅞ | Kinsela | 1⅛ | Pahang Corpn. | 10/0 | Westralia | 2 |
| Chalfont Gold | 6/3 | Kleintontein | 5⅛ | Pardv's Mozam | 2⅛ | West Rand | 1⅛ |
| Clarke's Cons. | 1⅝ | Klerksdorp | 2⅛ | Pigg's Peak | 1 | West Van Kyn | 5/8 |
| Comet | 4¼ | Kurnalpi | 1⅜ | Pioneer | 8¾ | Wealthof Nats. | ½pm |
| Consort | 2⅜ | Langlaagte Est. | 1⅜ | Potcheistoom | 1⅛ | WilloughbyCon | 6¼ |
| Coolgardie Syn. | 21/6 | Lonsdale | 10/0 | Porges Rand | 3⅜ | Wolhuter | 9¾ |
| Coetzeestroom | 8/6 | Lisbon - Berlyn | 9/6 | Premier Con | 1 | Woodbine | 2¾ |
| Colenbrander | ½pm | Liddery Extend. | 6/8 | Randfontein | 1⅛ | W. A. Develop. | 1¾ |
| CoolgardieCent. | 9/6 | Lnd. Johan. Syn. | 4½ | Randfontein | 4½ | W. Aus. Pioneer | 1½pm |
| Crown Point | 1¼ | Lomagunda | 5⅝ | Rand Keefs | 16/0 | W. A. GoldExpl. | ⅛ |
| Cumberland Gld | 7/6 | LydenburgGold | 2½pm | Rand Expl. In. | 2⅛ | W. A. Finance | 9/0 |
| E. Wealth of Nat. | 7/0 | Lydenberg Ests. | 3/8 | RandExploring | 5⅛ | W. A. Fin. Fdrs. | 60 |
| Expl. Syn. W. A. | ⅞ | Lyonnais | 2⅛ | Rand Rhodesia | 2 | W. A. Expl. Finds. | 122½ |
| Exploratn Co. | 2½pm | LydenburgGld | 2½pm | Regina | 7/0 | Wheal Mining | 9/0 |
| Gld. Est. of Aust. | 2⅜ | Mainld Consols | 3¼ | Read's Drift | 4 | W. A. Pionr. Fdrs | 47½ |
| George Gosh | 3⅝ | Mallina Consd. | 6/9 | RhodesiaExpl. | 17½ | W. A. Gen. An. | 2½pm |
| Geldenhuis Dp. | 10½ | Malmani Synd. | 12/0 | Rhod. Mne. & Fi. | ½pm | W. Aus. Invest. | 2⅛ |


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## PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to acquire the gold mining lease (No. 700) known as the "Consuello," with 28 acres adjoining.

The property acquired is about 36 acres in extent, and is situated about 2½ miles south of "the 90 mile" township on the Coolgardie goldfields, Western Australia, being about half a mile distant from a recently erected public battery and the same distance from the Big Salt Lake.

The reefs have been examined, tested, and reported upon by Mr. W. H. C. Lovely, M.A.I.M.E., and Mr. R. N. Wells, M.A.A.S., geologist and assayer.

Mr. Lovely's position and reliability are vouched for by the Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C., Chief Secretary of South Australia, and that of Mr. Wells, by the Government Inspector of Mines for South Australia, through the Agent-General in London, and also by E. W. Hawker, Esq., M.H.A., of Adelaide, South Australia.

Mr. Lovely states, in his report dated November 1st last, there are six reefs from four to six feet wide on the property outcropping boldly, also several smaller reefs and leaders; that there is, in fact, a perfect network of reefs on the lease, most of them never having been prospected at all; that he sampled all the outcrops, and the assay results show that each of the reefs is gold bearing for the whole length of its outcrop. The strike of five of the reefs indicates that they will junction with the main reef, at which point very rich stone will probably be met with.

One reef on the main reef on a body of stone 4 feet wide has cut the reef 6 feet wide at a depth of 34 feet, where splendid coarse gold was struck, samples taken from the bottom of this shaft by Mr. Lovely assaying from 1 oz. 7 dwt. 8 gr. to 87 oz. 8dwt. 18 gr. of gold to the ton. Mr. Lovely states that he estimates "that the lode here will average 11 oz. of gold to the ton for its full width, excluding the specimens."

Two other shafts have been sunk to depths of 15 feet and 65 feet, the former showing the auriferous quartz of 6 feet 6 inches in width, and the latter a vertical water-

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The uncertainty prevailing in the Spirit Trade as to reimposition of duty 1884 has led to a great reduction in retailers' stocks, and as Old Whiskies must have time to recover from treatment to the standard of Strength usually sold,

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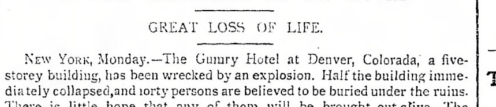
WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—Varying airs; very fine, hazy.

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## BOILER EXPLOSION AT AN HOTEL.

### GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, Monday.—The Gumry Hotel at Denver, Colorada, a five-storey building, has been wrecked by an explosion. Half the building immediately collapsed, and forty persons are believed to be buried under the ruins. There is little hope that any of them will be brought out alive. The explosion was due to a defect in the boilers of a steam engine in the hotel. The debris took fire, necessitating the suspension of the work of rescue. The bodies of some of the victims can be seen but cannot be reached. The Gumry Hotel at Denver was formerly used as a place of entertainment, and was known as the Eden Musée. It was built by the widow of the late well-known dwarf, "General Tom Thumb." Subsequently it was converted into a family hotel by Messrs. Gumry and Grenier, the late proprietors, both of whom lost their lives in the explosion. Mr. Irwin, the night clerk of the hotel, who was rescued from the ruins, says that of the sixty-two rooms in the building all but ten were occupied. The number of those who perished is now estimated at fifty.—*Reuter.*

## THE BONAPARTIST PARTY.

PARIS, Monday.—At a meeting of the plebiscitary committee of the Seine held yesterday M. Leboux, who had been compelled by Prince Victor Napoleon to resign, was re-elected to the office of President.—*Reuter.*

## THE KING OF THE BELGIANS VISITS M. FAURE.

PARIS, Monday.—The King of the Belgians arrived at Aix-les-Bains yesterday. The report that his Majesty will visit President Faure on his way back to Belgium is confirmed.—*Reuter.*

## M. DELONCLE'S ANGLOPHOBIA REBUKED.

PARIS, Monday.—The *Justice* to-day takes M. Deloncle seriously to task on account of his recent aggressive language in regard to Great Britain.—*Reuter.*

## THE GLASSWORKERS' STRIKE AT CARMAUX.

PARIS, Monday.—The *Figaro* to-day publishes a telegram stating that the Glassworkers Company at Carmaux has decided to call upon those men who are willing to resume work to present themselves at the factory to-morrow or Wednesday. Measures have been taken to assure the freedom of work, the resumption of which is still opposed by the Socialist agitators.—*Reuter.*

## DROWNING OF SEVEN PERSONS.

NEW YORK, Monday.—Seven persons were drowned at Ocean City, Maryland, yesterday afternoon by the capsizing of an overloaded sailing boat.—*Central News.*

## FATAL ACCIDENT AT A POLITICAL MEETING.

NAPLES, Monday.—A serious accident occurred here about six o'clock yesterday evening during a political meeting. The pressure of the people crowded on the stairs was so great that the iron balustrade gave way and about sixty persons were thrown to the ground. One man was picked up dead and sixteen persons were injured, two of them so seriously that their recovery is despaired of. About thirty more sustained cuts and bruises.—*Reuter.*


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"Honest water which ne'er left man i' the mire."—SHAKSPEARE.
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SEVAJI, THE MAHARATTA CHIEFT, 1670.
THE HINDOO PARADISE.
PORTSMOUTH. DEPARTURE OF BRITISH TROOPS FOR INDIA, 1858.
THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI, 1877.
PROCLAMATION OF HER MAJESTY AS EMPRESS OF INDIA, and
GRAND APOTHEOSIS TO THE EMPRESS QUEEN, 1895.
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Musical and vocal Tableaux Vivants by Sims and Caryll.
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THE ROYAL HOLBORN.—GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of the Great Bale Troupe, the most famous acrobatic Bicyclists of the world. Also the renowned Carl Hertz, the premier illusionist and Wizard of the World. Other varieties by Ada Blanche, Tom Craven, Rose Deering, the Brothers Almato, Rose Glenn, the Sisters Josephine, Frank Halter, Marie Dainton, the Karno Trio, Herbert Lamartine, Ada Dell, Bobbie Vane, Sisters Langley, and the laughable sketch, entitled DESPERATION, supported by Mark Melford, Rey Byford, J. Heatherington, Ethel Waring, and Marie Wiese. Prices from 6d. to £2 2s. Doors open every evening at 7.30, and SATURDAY MATINÉES at 2.30.—Manager, Mr. ARTHUR SWANBOROUGH.


# *FOURTH EDITION.*

## THE FRANCO-MALAGASY WAR.

### OVERTURES FOR PEACE BY THE QUEEN.

A telegram, received via Port Louis, Mauritius, dated Saturday, from the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Madagascar, under date of July 11, says:—The Queen is making overtures for peace, the French troops being within a few days' march of the capital. The Premier, however, declares that he will fight to the death. A number of prominent revolutionists have arrived at Antananarivo, including the Premier's nephew. Discontent is rife among the native population, and an anti-foreign spirit is spreading. A meeting of foreign residents has been held, at which the British Consul advised all to leave the country, as the Government would shortly be unable to guarantee their safety or provide carriers for the journey to the coast. The French are slowly continuing their advance.

#### CHARGES OF MISMANAGEMENT.

Advices have reached Port Louis from Antananarivo that a number of Maxim guns have arrived at the Malagasy capital. It is further stated that the French have reached Mevatamana. Mismanagement in the conduct of the expedition is declared to have been of frequent occurrence, and the mortality among the troops is very high.

#### HOVA GENERAL BURNED ALIVE.

The steamer *Yangtsee*, which arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, brought back 136 French soldiers from Madagascar. Ninety-seven of them were convalescent, and thirteen were still on the sick list. Three soldiers died during the voyage, and ten invalids were left behind at Zanzibar and Port Said, as they were not in a fit condition to travel any further. The papers brought by the *Yangtsee* from Tamatave chronicle a persistent report that the Hova Premier had sent a flag of truce to General Duchesne, and that the latter had replied that he would only treat with the Hovas after his arrival at Antananarivo. Since the commencement of hostilities the *Madagascar News* has been advising the Hovas to destroy their capital on the approach of the French, and it is stated that the Premier has decided to fall back towards the south after having burned the town. Envoys from the Queen were sent to Andriba to arrest Ramasombazaha, who was charged with not defending Marovoay and with having neglected to destroy the arms and stores before retreating from that place. Ramasombazaha was brought back to Antananarivo, where, after a summary trial, he was found guilty and sentenced to be burned alive. The sentence was at once carried into execution. The Queen, it is stated, issued orders for the evacuation of Farafatrana on the ground that it was best to temporarily abandon the coast regions to the French and to concentrate the entire strength of the Hova troops at Antananarivo. The Governor, however, refused to quit his post. The *Courrier de Madagascar* urges the French to take possession of Farafatrana without delay, as its capture would have a great moral influence. The report is prevalent that the Prime Minister has issued a decree ordering the expulsion of all the British, American, and Norwegian traders and missionaries in Imerina.

## DONNING THE KNICKERBOCKERS.

### M. LEPINE AS A GUARDIAN OF MORALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Sunday.—Some three centuries ago an accusation was exhibited in the Court of Arches against Moll Flanders "for wearing indecent and manly apparel." And M. Lepine, who is the present guardian of French morality, is threatening to lay an information against all his countrywomen for a far less offence than that of which the infamous Moll Flanders was guilty. His crusade against such women as incautiously go abroad in trousers is actively prosecuted, and if better guidance do not supervene another sin will be added to the Decalogue. A more foolish design never occupied the vacant brain of any Minister, and a very little thought will prove that M. Lepine is wandering beyond the narrow province of law into the wider, craggier territory of æsthetics. He lodges no objection against the ladies who don the trousers in all good faith. She who owns a bicycle and can show it to a policeman may swagger abroad in the baggiest and most impudent of knickerbockers. But she who ventures to put off her skirts with no better excuse than caprice shall be lucky if she be not straightway dragged before the commissaire. That is to say, trousers are permitted to her

WHO KNOWS HOW TO SIT A BICYCLE,

but not to her more wayward sister, who has a natural love of bagginess. And you ask in vain why a mere politician should presume to frame so arbitrary a restriction. The politician's province is the protection of society against outrage. And if the trousers be an outrage upon society, it matters not a jot whether the woman who clothes herself therewith has, or has not, a bicycle lurking round the corner. M. Lepine, in fact, has mistaken his office. So arrogant is he in the exercise of his temporary authority, that he would let his taste be the touchstone of morality as of taste. For, having once acknowledged that trousers are tolerable in a woman who rides a bicycle, he is incompetent to assert that they are intolerable when they clothe a simple pedestrian. Who is he that he should examine motives? Who is he (a politician) that he should base an argument upon the amenity of life? Ourselves, for instance, have a hatred, reasonable and profound, for bicycles. These monsters of wrath and ugliness have defaced not only the city but the country-side. Where can you escape from their stealthy collision or from the vulgar high spirits of their riders? We like the costume of the bicyclist as little as his (or her) manners. The "Sweater," and

THE STOCKING, AND THE TAM O' SHANTER,

and the pervading air of heat and discomfort are all repulsive to us. We resent the sudden apparition of a living roller in the beautiful corners of the world. We shrink in horror from the Vandal, who, even without a railway ticket, may carve his forbidding name on the most ancient walls of Europe. And yet, understanding the limits of the law, we do not propose to make the riding of a bicycle a capital offence. Paris has suffered from the infatuation of wheels far beyond all other cities. Not even M. Zola's neat row of nude women could disgrace the Champs Elysées as does the never ending, never beginning thread of revolving bicyclists, which puts a circle round her paths. Most readily would we forgive the trousered ladies of the Boulevard St. Michel, if only we could forget the active, exhausted athletes of the outraged Bois. But manners and costume are not for the Minister. We must wait for the inevitable reaction in patience. Trousers must follow the necessary law of their development, and no Minister may be permitted to fix their limits. For Ministers are never (in their Ministerial capacity) men of taste. If they condemn a piece of bad taste to-day, they will suppress a masterpiece of gaiety to-morrow. And no Act of Parliament should ever interfere with a free exhibition of frivolity. We believe that M. Lepine is only taking advantage of the autumn recess to bluff. And we are content; for though we hate bicycles and trousered women, we hate still more the interference of incompetent legislators.

## DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS FOR LOURDES.

### COLLECTION OF ALL THE INFLICTIONS.

Since M. Zola wrote his book "Lourdes" the annual departure of pilgrims to that interesting place of miracles in the High Pyrenees has become the subject of great public curiosity. On Saturday the terminus of the Orleans Railway on the south side of the river, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, presented the customary scenes and incidents associated with this remarkable pilgrimage. All the afflictions to which poor humanity is heir were represented in the crowd of sufferers who filled the waiting rooms and platforms. The company's staff of attendants was specially reinforced for the occasion, the cripples and sick requiring assistance in their laborious entrainment. Priests in the throng were being continually besought by ailing members of their flock for a blessing upon their journey. Nine special trains were provided. The first was the yellow train, reserved for the use of the paralytic passengers. Two of its carriages maintained a strange silence amid the hubbub, as they were occupied solely by the deaf and dumb. The second or grey train was laden with scrofulous patients, and the third, the famous white train, contained 780 sick people suffering from divers maladies each one carefully ticketed and numbered. On the step of each department the military mode of writing in chalk special instructions was followed, but instead of reading "A sergeant and nine men," the inscription ran, "Sister Marie Madeleine," or gave the name of one of the lay organizers who were charged with the care of the sick during the long railway journey to the frontiers of Spain. Other trains were respectively labelled blue, violet, green, white, and yellow, and finally sky-blue. It is stated that 15,000 pilgrims from Paris and its suburbs have been transported to Lourdes, in addition to those which are proceeding thither from Tours, Orléans, Mans, and Bordeaux. The majority of the pilgrims carried white pocket prayer-books and were provided with flasks, in order to bring back water from the Holy Pool, in which many of them hoped to derive their complete cure.

## THE REFORMS IN ARMENIA.

### ANOTHER REPLY FROM THE PORTE.

The reply of the Porte to the last communication of the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors on the subject of reforms in Armenia has been made, but its tenor is not yet known. It is stated that the Ambassadors' communication simply enumerated the concessions made by Turkey, and mentioned in what manner they were understood by the Powers. The note further demanded a more explicit statement regarding certain utterly incomprehensible passages in the previous Turkish reply. With regard to the points which had not been accepted by the Porte, although insisted on by the Powers, nothing was said in the communication further than that a definite statement of these points was reserved for a future note.

THE ANGLO-ARMENIAN ASSOCIATION AND THE PREMIER.

At the meeting of the Council of the Anglo-Armenian Association on Saturday the following resolution was passed: That the Council of the Anglo-Armenian Association hereby records its grateful thanks to the Prime Minister for his solemn declaration in Parliament respecting the terrible oppression of the Armenians in Turkey, and, in view of the sufferings of 5,000 starving fugitives in the Sassoun, the agonies of the tortured prisoners in Turkish gaols, and the continued persecutions in Armenia, appeals to her Majesty's Government to no longer delay effective and adequate remedial measures under permanent European control.

## THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE VICTORY OF GRAVELOTTE

DARMSTADT, Monday.—The Grand Duke of Hesse yesterday issued the following order of the day to the division of the German army which he commands:—To my division,—Following the ancient custom of my house, I take over, in addition to the command as Honorary Colonel of my First Infantry Regiment, that of my First Dragoons and regiment of field artillery. I choose this day in order to express to the whole division my acknowledgment and undying gratitude for the devotion and gallantry with which, under the renowned leadership of my father, they fought the glorious campaign of 1870 and 1871, and especially this day twenty-five years ago, on the battlefields of Gravelotte and St. Privat for their country and the whole German Fatherland.—*Reuter.*

## SEVERE FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

### NATIVE STRONGHOLD REDUCED.

### BRITISH OFFICERS REPORTED WOUNDED.

ZANZIBAR, Monday.—The punitive expedition under Admiral Rawson and General Sir Lloyd William Mathews which left here on the 12th inst. for Mombasa in order to attack Mweli, has been successfully carried out. The native stronghold of Mweli was stormed and taken by the British force on Saturday last. Zahran was killed in the fighting, but the insurgent chief, Mbaruk Bin Rashid, escaped. Of the British force seven Europeans and three porters were wounded, while two native regulars were killed and one was wounded. It is reported that General Mathews and also Lieutenant Kennedy, of her Majesty's cruiser, *Phœbe*, and Midshipman Grogan, her Majesty's ship *St. George*, are among the wounded, but this is not yet confirmed.—*Reuter.*

## THE FRENCH IN CHINA.

### A GUNBOAT DESPATCHED TO HUNNAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SHANGHAI, Monday.—A French gunboat has left Hankow seemingly for opening up the province of Hunnan. The vessel was crowded with men, and its destination is the Tung Ting lake.

Singularly the lake above mentioned is situated nearly in the centre of the Chinese Empire, and is some thousand miles north of any district covered by the recent Franco-Chinese treaty.

## ENCROACHMENTS ON THE MEKONG.

In certain political circles the view held regarding the Mekong question is that French Colonial officials have greatly exceeded their instructions, and have gone beyond the stipulations of the treaty and convention of 1893, in encroaching on the right bank of the Mekong, and that their pretensions do not appear to be supported by the Government of the Republic. The necessity is felt of coming to an amicable arrangement of the matter between France and Great Britain, and of arriving at a settlement of all questions pending in these regions, especially of that of the Buffer State. In any case it is thought that the first idea of creating a Buffer State under the protection of China must, for obvious reasons, be abandoned.

## RIVER STEAMBOATS IN COLLISION.

### SEVENTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

HAMBURG, Monday.—A terrible accident involving loss of life occurred last night on the Lower Elbe opposite Falkenthal. The motor-boat *Alexander Beckmann* was returning from Schulau with twenty-five persons on board when it collided with the paddle-box of the steamer *Concordia* from Stade and was run down by the latter. Seventeen of the occupants were drowned, including eight members of a family named Laski, of whom only Frau Laski was saved. Beckmann, the owner of the boat, was also saved and has been landed at Blankenese, together with three other persons.—*Reuter.*

## FATAL ALPINE FALL OF A LONDON BARRISTER.

Another victim has been added to the long death-roll of the Alps. Few particulars are yet to hand, but from these it appears that Mr. Benjamin Eyre, a well-known Chancery barrister, was walking up the Sparrenhorn when he must have slipped and fallen over a precipice, as his dead body was found at the foot of it a few hours later. Mr. Eyre had a large practice, and was considered one of the most able members of the Chancery bar.

## INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

An International Co-operative Congress was opened this morning at the Society of Arts, and will continue until Friday next. Earl Grey, president of the Congress, delivered the inaugural address, in which he dealt upon the past progress and future prospects of co-operation. The vice-presidents of the Congress to-day are Signor Ferraris, the Italian Postmaster-General, and M. D'Andrimont, president of the People's Bank, Belgium.

## A WOULD-BE SACRILEGIOUS PAIR.

The attempt by two youths named Linsell and Malyon to commit sacrilege was nipped in the bud by the vigilance of the caretaker of the Presbyterian Church, Cromwell-avenue, Highgate. The caretaker in question is an old policeman, whose professional instincts were excited by the suspicious efforts of Linsell to force open one of the windows of the church with a piece of gas-piping. He seized him, and then Linsell tried to argue the point that, as he had not really got inside the church, he had committed no offence. The caretaker did not see the force of the argument, nor did the magistrate at the Highgate police-court [illegible] as he committed Linsell and Malyon, who made a statement that his fellow prisoner would not appreciate with regard to his intentions on the church, for trial.

## RELIEF FOR DESTITUTE OLD SOLDIERS.

The Treasury have approved of the War Office granting compassionate pensions of 9*d.* per day to destitute old soldiers of good character. It is stipulated that none of this pension shall be appropriated in respect of poor law relief which may have been given.

## SUICIDE IN A PRISON CELL.

A man named Harry Hunter, a draper's assistant, committed suicide by hanging himself in the Hull Gaol last night, where he was detained on remand charged with attempting to murder a woman named Bostock by shooting her. Hunter kept company with the daughter of the woman, whom he blamed for separating them. When before the magistrates on Saturday deceased was much depressed.

## FATALITY TO AN EXCURSIONIST.

A fatal accident occurred on the London and South Western Railway last night. A young man who was travelling from London to meet his wife entered the guard's van of the train from Salisbury to Dean, and alighting before the train stopped, he fell under the wheels and died from the injuries received.

## NEW INDUSTRY IN THE FEN DISTRICT.

A new industry has been commenced in the Huntingdonshire Fens, and is creating great excitement among the rural population. A syndicate have settled down upon a tract of peat land near to Ramsey, and are opening up works which are to turn the peat of the Fens to truly marvellous uses. Not the least wonderful appears to be that of making it into antiseptic "wool" for surgical use, and when compressed using it for turnery purposes, such as pianoforte legs, and even for such exceptional uses as machine bearings, axle boxes, etc. Land is being bought up wherever possible, and a contract has been secured by a local firm of builders for the erection of extensive factories at Holme, some seven miles from Peterborough. The peat is also being woven into cloth, varying in texture from the finest flannel for underwear to the coarsest matting. The fibre, contrary to what one would expect, can be bleached to snowy whiteness, and will dye any colour.

## CHARGE OF HOMICIDE AGAINST A CYCLIST.

A lodge-keeper in the service of Mr. De Burgh, at Oldtown, county Kildare, was killed on Saturday night by being run down by a cyclist. The latter mounted and rode off, but the police yesterday went to the residence of General Macmahon, at Craddoxstown, and arrested the butler, named John Smith, on a charge of homicide. Smith was taken before a magistrate and remanded.

The Barrow Steel Works, one of the largest establishments of its kind in the kingdom was closed on Saturday, 2,000 men thus being thrown out of employment.

## A JOURNEY THROUGH ALASKA.

### CROSSING THE BEHRING STRAITS.

Mr. Harry de Windt, the traveller in Siberia and China, will shortly leave England on a long and adventurous journey from America to Europe by way of Behring Straits. Leaving Europe by the steamer *La Gascogne* early in October next, Mr. de Windt will deliver a number of lectures on Siberia in the United States, and, after making final arrangements for his journey, will leave Vancouver in April next (before which time climatic conditions prevent him starting) for Sitka, on the Alaska-Canadian frontier. Then a few days' journey will take him to Mount St. Elias. "At this point," said Mr. Harry de Windt to a reporter, "it is my present intention to form my expedition, and attempt to cross that absolutely unknown part of Alaska lying between Mount St. Elias and Prince of Wales Cape, the extreme north-west point of the American continent. I hope to leave Prince of Wales Cape about the month of January, 1897. I understand that in crossing Alaska there is little danger from natives; but the extremes of temperature are great, and climatic conditions terribly severe. This part of Alaska is, however, a *terra incognita*, and I can only surmise the dangers and difficulties to be encountered, the greatest of which will probably be the crossing of Behring Straits. From Prince of Wales Cape on the American continent, to East Cape, in Asia, on the opposite shore, is roughly speaking,

LITTLE FURTHER THAN FROM DOVER TO CALAIS.

Experienced sealers told me last year at Nikolaefsk that the crossing may take, under unfavourable conditions, six or eight days to accomplish. I have made special arrangements for taking india-rubber boats, besides dogs and sledges. These boats, though light for transport, would be easily injured by ice-floes or crushed by the pack. On reaching East Cape, the most easterly part of Asia, I shall proceed to Ghijiga, a distance of about one thousand miles, thence to Okhotsk, a further stage of 800 miles, and thence to Yakutsk. This part of my journey will be performed first by reindeer, then by dogs, and finally by horses. At Yakutsk I shall proceed, in the summer, by river to Irkutsk, then by post road to Tomsk, and, by my old route, home through Russia. Should I reach England safely at the end of 1897, I shall have travelled about twenty-two thousand miles, but as this journey has never yet been even attempted, it is impossible to say how long it may take to accomplish. My object in undertaking it is first to explore Alaska, in regions hitherto unvisited by Europeans, to make a further study of north-east Siberia, and to ascertain the condition of political exiles to Yakutsk, one of the remotest settlements in Siberia."

## ALARMING EXPLOSION AT A LONDON INFIRMARY.

### NARROW ESCAPE OF INMATES.

An explosion attended with somewhat serious results took place at the Mile End Old Town Infirmary, Bancroft-road, on Saturday afternoon. At about five minutes to two the officials and inmates were alarmed by a terrific explosion coming from the direction of the garden in front of the building. A scene of great confusion followed, many of the attendants swooned from fright, and several of the inmates rushed from the building panic-stricken. It appears that beneath the grounds in front of the infirmary are a number of gas and water mains, these being in close proximity. For some days past it had been evident that there was a heavy leakage from one of the gas mains, but although workmen had been engaged trying to locate the scene of the mischief they had been unsuccessful. In the meantime the escaped gas had accumulated under the ground, but no danger was apprehended. Fortunately, at the moment of the explosion no one was in the grounds, and, although the building was shaken from end to end, only two or three of the inmates who were in the East Ward complained of injury. Several narrow escapes were, however, reported to Dr. Robinson, the medical officer of health. Of such force was the explosion that upwards of 60 ft. of corridor running from A Block to D10 Ward, on the ground floor, were upheaved, and several large pieces of wood were hurled a considerable distance. The asphalte walks and many of the flower beds were thrown into a state of wild disorder. A large iron ventilating grating, weighing nearly one cwt., was hurled some 50 ft., and lighted upon a garden seat, smashing it to atoms. The flooring in No. 3 and D10 Wards was destroyed, and

MANY OF THE WINDOWS WERE SMASHED.

The porter's lodge was also damaged by flying débris and stones, and the underground pipes were twisted into fantastic shapes. Following the report, flames were seen issuing from the ground floor and basement facing the grounds. The hydrants and hose pipes kept on the premises were got to work, but as the flames continued to spread, the Mile-end fire brigade was summoned for assistance, and within a few minutes steamers and manuals from Mile-end, Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, and Bow and Bromley were on the spot. In about half an hour the fire was extinguished, but not before considerable damage was done to the basement of the building. A detachment of the Metropolitan Salvage Corps was also in attendance. At the time of the occurrence there were between 350 and 400 patients in the infirmary, many of whom were seriously ill. Almost immediately before the explosion took place a number of children who had been playing in the grounds left for dinner, which circumstance probably saved them from serious injury. Dr. Brookes, one of the medical attendants, was among those who had narrow escapes. A minute or two before the report he was walking in the grounds over the spot where the explosion occurred. It was subsequently ascertained that the accident was due to the fracture of a five-inch gas main which ran under the garden. Mr. Charles Dawson, the assistant labour master, who was seen yesterday, attributed the ignition of the gas to the action of one of the inmates who, it is alleged, threw down a match after lighting his pipe.

## THE SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN LIVERPOOL.

### HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE WIFE.

An extraordinary scene took place yesterday at the funeral, at Anfield Cemetery, Liverpool, of the boy Ireland, in connection with whose death Patrick Callaghan is awaiting trial on a charge of wilful murder. The evidence given at the inquest regarding the relations between Mrs. Ireland and the prisoner, who were drinking together when the boy met his death, has aroused considerable indignation. Several thousand persons assembled at the cemetery and hooted Mrs. Ireland, who was protected by police. On her return after the funeral, the crowd tried to surround her carriage, and she reached home with difficulty.

## A GRANDFATHER'S HEROISM.

A sad story of unavailing heroism comes from Clitheroe, where an old platelayer named Towers, seeing his grandson on the railway in front of an approaching engine, laid down his life in a vain attempt to throw the child out of danger. Both, however, were killed.

## WHEN LAWYERS FALL OUT.

Two solicitors, who rejoice in the name of Moss, came to blows recently, with the result that they had to make their appearance at Bow-street on Saturday. They are half brothers, but the matter in doubt between them seemed to be which would be more entitled to be known as Mr. Sidney Moss. The real owner of the name repudiated it, and Mr. Holmes Moss declined to acknowledge the qualifying description. The result was a tussle in the precincts of Somerset House. Mr. Lushington seemed to see little difference in the Mosses or their dispute, as with strict impartiality he bound each of them over to keep the peace towards the other.

## SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY AT KILBURN.

A serious shooting affray, arising out of monetary troubles, took place at Kilburn on Saturday. James Lammin had lodging with him his brother-in-law, a man named Cross, and an altercation arose between them as to the rent owed by the latter. Lammin, who is a member of the Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, unfortunately had his rifle in the house, and in the course of the quarrel he picked this up, loaded it and fired at Cross. The bullet was found to have made three separate wounds in the man's leg, the bone being splintered and an artery divided. Lammin, who denies all knowledge of the crime, has been arrested.

## THE LODGED ELECTION PETITIONS.

### DATES FOR RECOUNTS FIXED.

The election petition officer, Mr. E. C. Cooke, has appointed September 3, at eleven o'clock, to proceed with the recount of the votes ordered by Mr. Justice Day to be taken in the city of Durham election. Mr. M. Fowler (R), the sitting member holds the seat by a majority of one vote only. A recount in the Southampton election has been fixed by Mr. Cooke for the 26th inst., and the Haggerston recount will take place on the 30th inst. With regard to the recount which has been ordered in St. George's, Tower Hamlets, no date has yet been fixed. It has been decided by the parties to allow it to stand over until later in the Vacation, and some day in October will possibly be agreed upon. Mr. H. Marks (C), the sitting member for St. George's-in-the-East, polled 1,583 votes against 1,579 for Mr. Benn, the defeated candidate.

## A FATHER'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

### THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.

A grocer named Robert Jones, carrying on business in Toxteth Park, Liverpool, was on Saturday remanded on a charge of murdering his infant son. The child slept with two others in a room adjoining that occupied by Jones and his wife, and had been crying. Mrs. Jones, however, had quieted it, when the father left the room, and on returning is alleged to have said, "I have killed Robert." The mother then discovered the body dead with its throat cut. At the police-court Jones was quite helpless, and had to be assisted into the dock by three policemen. Even then an officer was necessary to support him on either side Inspector Robbins stated that the prisoner had been under the doctor's treatment for some time, and once was an inmate of Tuebrook Asylum. He was, the inspector added, suffering from the effects of drink. On leaving the dock five policemen had to support the wretched man, who was in a state of utter collapse, and pathetically inquired whether his little son was dead.

### A BRIGHTON OMNIBUS OVERTURNED.

An accident occurred on the Rottingdean road, leading to Brighton, last night, with very serious results. A three-horse omnibus was returning from Rottingdean, when one of the horses became fractious, the vehicle was capsized, and the passengers shot over the banks. Some of them were badly cut. The driver, however, fared worse. He was penned in, and the footboard had to be cut away before he could be released and taken to the hospital, where he was detained, his injuries including a compound fracture of an ankle.

### HOLIDAY COACHING ACCIDENTS.

The advent of the holiday season brings its usual harvest of accidents. In the case of bathing and climbing, the incontrollable temerity of the individual is no doubt the chief cause, and painful and distressing as accidents of this sort are, this at least may be said—that the sufferers have seldom any one to blame but themselves. It is otherwise, however, with casualties connected with coaching, several of which have already been recorded in the course of the last few weeks. This state of affairs is by no means satisfactory, says the *Graphic*, since as a nation we pride ourselves on the excellence of our vehicles, the soundness of our harness, and the skill of our drivers. The tackle of a Swiss or Italian diligence is of the most perfunctory character. The gradients are steeper than are to be met with in England, the roads, even where they skirt the most precipitous cliffs, are often innocent of walls, and on the descending slopes the zigzags form the most alarmingly acute angles. And yet, although the conditions are infinitely more conducive to disaster, it is a much rarer thing to hear of coaching accidents on the Continent than at home. It is no easy matter to account for this disparity without wounding our national self-respect. It has been said that the fortunate immunity from mishap enjoyed on the whole by Italian and Swiss drivers is more due to the intelligence of their horses than their own skill, but this explanation can hardly be said to possess the element of intrinsic credibility. We are, therefore, obliged to look for less picturesque solutions of the problem, and find it difficult to avoid the conclusion that overloading plus careless driving is primarily responsible for our unenviable pre-eminence in this respect.

### AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your issue of to-day you give an account of the memorial addressed to Lord Salisbury to draw his attention to the alarming depression now prevalent in agriculture. Foremost among the complaints of the complainers is that of the undue taxation put upon land. Well, there is another side to this question, and the Radicals make a great point of it—justly, too, to my mind. In your issue of the 14th is a paragraph apropos of a "Proposed New Park for North West London;" £40,000 is asked for the land. I should like to know how much that £40,000 worth of property has contributed per annum to local expenses. In all probability about £7, that is if the land has been rated separately from the house, as is generally the case. Most of us, however, experience no difficulty in calculating what amount of rates £40,000 worth of bricks and mortar would have to pay annually. One cannot help thinking that an anomaly of this sort requires abolition.

However, there is no doubt about agricultural depression; land of mine that tenants were glad to take twenty years ago at £2 an acre now barely fetches 15s. I really do not see how this can be avoided. In consequence of the cheap and swift communication between this country and lands where the climate is far better than ours, the rent of land here must depend upon the state of the weather abroad to a great extent. The railways in this country were constructed at enormous expense, owing to the opposition of the landed interest; those railways have now to charge such high rates that they are beaten by the ships. You cannot eat your cake and have it. Landowners devoured the infant railways; we are now reaping the crop sown by the folly of our forefathers.

There is no doubt at all that the burdens on land are so heavy that they amount practically to a good rent; tithe and local rates come to about 12s. an acre. How is this to be altered? As to the tithe—well, until the Pope issued an edict that tithes should be paid to the parson of the parish the tithe-payer was entitled to pay them to anybody in holy orders that he pleased. If he did not pay somebody he was excommunicated; now, the brokers are put in. It might perhaps be as well to revert to primitive usage in this respect; but then, how would it mend matters? Would landowners run the risk of excommunication? Of course not. Local rates, excepting the charge for the support of the poor, are for the most part levied to support the police, to repair roads, for drainage, and so on. These expenses must be paid if land is to have any value at all.

But still there is plenty of room for the exertions of landowners in a direction which will unquestionably benefit them in the long run. In order to get rent from land you must have men on it, and men will not stop on it unless they are given the means of making themselves comfortable. How is a labourer to live decently on 12*s.* a week? Out of this his rent is probably 1*s.* 6*d.* My answer is, Give him more land and increase his rent. It will pay a cottager to give £2 an acre for land provided it is at his back door, because then the refuse of his house will manure it. More soap suds are thrown away annually in every cottage than will grow all the potatoes required by that cottage. So with other matters. As you very properly observe, a labourer does not want land to till if he is at work; but how about those long periods when he is loafing about the beershop doing nothing? I would give every labourer two acres of land. On this he could grow corn sufficient to feed his family, his pigs, and his poultry, to say nothing of other sources of profit. But he would want help at first to buy his pigs and his poultry, and a properly organized system by which his produce could be cheaply brought to the consumer. If this country did not import bacon, eggs, and the corn eaten by its peasantry, we should save about £15,000,000 per annum. The people, or perhaps I should say the class of the people, who would derive the most benefit from this immense saving would be eventually the landowners.—Your obedient servant,

W. M.

*August* 15.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

The debate on the address will conclude to-night with a discussion on Mr. Pickersgill's amendment on the subject of the "evils arising from the want of employment." To-morrow Supply will be set up and the Civil Service estimates proceeded with. Mr. Healy's Irish Municipal Franchise Bill is down for second reading to-night, but as the Government will give no facilities for its discussion it cannot be proceeded with this session.

The new members of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, to be nominated to-night, are Mr. Gibson Bowles, Sir John Colomb, Mr. Gilliat, Mr. Grant Lawson, Mr. Luttrell, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Thornton, and Mr. Woodall. Seven new members have been appointed to the Kitchen Committee this session: Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Lafone, Mr. E. H. Llewellyn, Colonel Lockwood, Mr. Macdona, and Mr. Thomas Curran. Mr. James Bailey was added late last session, and will serve again.

Sir Charles Dilke will suggest a new source of supply of officers to the navy in a question he has put down for Thursday next to the First Lord of the Admiralty. He will ask whether, considering the proposed intention of the Admiralty to obtain an Order in Council to enable them to permanently enter in the navy several lieutenants and sub-lieutenants of the Royal Naval Reserve as lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, a certain number of lieutenants' commissions per year could be offered to naval warrant officers provided they could pass the examination that sub-lieutenants do now, at Greenwich in mathematics, and at Portsmouth in pilotage and torpedo work, and be recommended by their captains as being fit for the position.

It is expected that two, if not three, meetings will be required before the Prison-made Goods Departmental Committee will be able to agree as to the terms of the report which they will present to the President of the Board of Trade. Several of the members are known to differ from Lord Thring as regards certain clauses of the draft statement which he has laid before them; while the withdrawal of Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., and Colonel Bridgeman renders it still further out of the question to expect that the report can in any sense be a unanimous expression of the Committee's views.

A Supplementary Estimate for £70,000 for cordite ammunition was issued with the parliamentary papers this morning. The paper, which is signed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, sets forth that the amount required is additional for the supply of small-arm and machine-gun ammunition, representing the supply which it is estimated will be provided during the remaining half of the financial year. A memorandum is also issued to-day, showing that a sum of £36,914,564 remains yet to be voted for the Army, Navy, and Civil Services for the current year, out of a total original estimate of £69,441,307, and that only one Army vote, two Navy votes, and nine Civil Service votes had been obtained in full before the last Parliament was dissolved.

## THE SUPPLY OF CORDITE AMMUNITION.

### SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN REPLIES.

The following letter has been addressed by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who is staying at Marienbad, to the *Daily News*:

Sir,—As my attention has been called to certain extraordinary mis-statements which have been made and circulated through the country regarding the provision of small-arm ammunition in the Army Estimates for this year, and as I may not have it in my power to be present in the House of Commons during this short session of Parliament, I desire to state one or two plain facts. (1) It never was proposed, or even contemplated, by me to reduce the sum inserted for this item. On the contrary, the quantity actually provided exceeded by over seventy per cent. that originally asked for as necessary. (2) The amount taken provided for the equipment of every man who could be put in line in the event of an armed invasion of the country. (3) The peculiarly sensitive nature of the chemical smokeless explosives now in use, and the short experience that has been had in this or any other country of the effect of time upon them render it highly impolitic to maintain an exaggerated store of such ammunition. But especially would this be impolitic in Great Britain, in view of the great power of immediate production by the Government factories and of the immense sources of private supply—advantages which other countries do not in the same degree possess. These facts speak for themselves, and are sufficient to show that there was no foundation whatever for the attempts recently made to create a scare in the public mind on the subject.

### MOBILIZATION AND INFIRMARIES.

Some interest has been aroused by the issue of a War Office circular to the City authorities and metropolitan boards of guardians, in which it is asked: "Whether, in the event of war or invasion, the guardians would be prepared to grant the authorities of the War Office permission to utilize the infirmaries for the mobilization of the army corps for the home defence?" In the case of the City board of guardians, a letter was addressed asking "whether, in the event of a war or invasion, the board of guardians would be prepared to appropriate their workhouse infirmary at Bow as part of the base hospital necessary for the mobilization of the army corps for the home defence?" These documents have all been signed by Surgeon-Colonel Churchill, principal medical officer of the home district. The City authorities promptly acknowledged the communication, and replied that "in case of emergency they will do everything that is within their power to render assistance." The request of the War Office will be discussed at the next meetings of the guardian boards. The document is supposed to have reference to the home defence scheme.

### HOP-PICKING IN KENT.

Hop-picking in Kent commenced in the Sittingbourne district this morning, and in a few days it will become general. The weather is warm and has brought the crops on fast. The best crops in Kent will be gathered in the eastern part of the county, where the hops are cleaner and brighter than anywhere else. Only half a crop, however, is anticipated.

### RESCUED FROM A BURNING SHIP.

The crew of the Norwegian barque *Inga*, ten hands all told, were landed at Falmouth on Saturday from the barge *Eskdale*, from Pisagua. The *Inga* left Glasgow with coals on June 15, and all went well until July 21, when the cargo was discovered to be on fire. The *Eskdale* was then sighted, and the crew were taken on board in lat. 21 N. long., 38 W.

### THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

AT 9.0 A.M.—Barmouth, fine sky, overcast, light wind S., sea smooth; Llandudno, dry, fine, light breeze W., sea calm; Sheerness, S.E., fine; Herne Bay, S.E., fine; Margate, Ramsgate, E., fine; Dover, calm, sea smooth, fine, probable passage good; Norwich, fine, S.S.W.; Cromer, fine, S.W., Lowestoft, S.W., light breeze, blue sky; Aldeburgh, hot and bright; Ipswich, Colchester, fine; Harwich, fine and bright; Southend, fine and hot; Bury, Newmarket, Cambridge, Ely, Lynn, Peterborough, fine; Ilfracombe, E., fine; Portsmouth, N.E., light, fine; Plymouth, S.E., fine; Southampton, S., fine; Weymouth, S., fine; Brighton, N.E., lovely morning, sea smooth; Eastbourne, N., lovely morning, sea calm; Hastings, N., warm, bright, sea calm; Worthing, N.E., lovely morning, sea smooth.

### TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: Supplementary Mails to Senegal, Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres by French Packet; Supplementary Mails to Cuba and Mexico by French Packet.

Evening:

MAILS DUE.—From Canada, &c., via Londonderry.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The *Rubens*, from London for Rio Janeiro, &c.; the *Minister Tak*, *Seagull*, *Swift*, or *Professor Buys*, from Hull for Rotterdam; the *Bruno*, *Marbella*, *Corso*, or *Esperanza*, from Hull for Hamburg; the *Eldorado*, *Juno*, or *Tasso*, from Hull for Bergen and Stavanger; the *Orlando* or *Cameo*, from Grimsby for Gothenburg; the ——, from Southampton for Havre.

While some labourers were quarrying stone at Letterkenny they struck upon a quantity of silver ore. Investigations are being made.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS
Prices: 1/6 to 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers, Everywhere.

## Pall Mall Gazette Office,

18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

The Duke and Duchess of Fife have arrived at Old Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire, from Duff House, Banffshire, and they intend to reside on Deeside until the middle of October.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson have left Addington Park for a few weeks, and are now staying at Malvern.

The Marquis Camden and the Hon. Thomas Brassey have rented the Duke of Atholl's Dalnacardoch shootings in Perthshire (18,000 acres). This ground includes the deer forest of Stronphadraig. The neighbouring moors of Dalnaspidal (13,000 acres) are let to Mr. William Younger, whose party obtained very heavy bags last week, six guns having killed 330 brace of grouse in three days.

The Earl and Countess of Arran are staying at Cortachy Castle, Forfarshire, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Airlie.

The Earl and Countess of Stair have left Bargany House, Ayrshire, to pass the autumn at Lochinch Castle, their splendid and beautiful seat in Wigtownshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Newport have been entertaining a small party for Birmingham races at Castle Bromwich, their place in Staffordshire, including the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, Lord and Lady Ebury, Colonel the Hon. Henry Forester, and the Hon. Orlando Bridgeman. Viscount Newport is about to proceed to Scotland, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Zetland, at Kinrara House, Inverness-shire.

Viscount Bridport has definitely fixed October 16 and 17 as the dates for the sale by auction of his vast West of England estates, and the London Hotel, Taunton, as the scene of the sale.

Among recent arrivals in Ireland are the Earl and Countess of Caledon, who have gone to Caledon; Lord and Lady Kilmaine are staying at Gaulston Park, Killucan, their residence in the county Westmeath.

Lord Clonmel entertained the officers of the Dublin column on their march from Ballyragget, county Kilkenny, and Dublin. Among them were those of his own old corps, the Rifle Brigade.

Lord Windsor was staying last week at Simon's Hall, near Hawes, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe, who entertained a large party for grouse shooting over the Abbotside and Simonstone Moors in Wensleydale.

Field-Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons and Lady Simmons have arrived at Inverness.

Mr. Arthur F. Walter, of Bearwood, has accepted the honorary office of High Steward of the borough of Wokingham. His father, the late Mr. John Walter, held the office from the date of the incorporation of the borough until his death.

Desmond John Edmond FitzGerald, the Knight of Glin, died on Saturday at Glin Castle, county Limerick, at the age of fifty-five. He is succeeded by his son, Mr. Desmond Fitz-John Lloyd Fitz-Gerald.

Colonel Cardwell has now taken over the Eastbourne Foxhounds in succession to Mr. Freeman Thomas (who has gone to Victoria on the staff of the new Governor, Lord Brassey, his father-in-law), and presided at the annual luncheon on the occasion of the distribution of prizes for puppy-walking.

The Bishop of Wakefield has presented the Rev. W. R. Hervey, vicar of Southowram, Halifax, to the important living of Birstal, which is worth about £450 a year, with residence.

The Bishop of Zululand is expected in London next month, with the view of securing priests for mission work in his diocese. Ten other colonial prelates are at present in England—the Bishops of Calcutta, Colombo, Mid-China, Guiana, Jerusalem and the East, Antigua, Columbia, Grahamstown, Singapore, and Trinidad.

One of America's most popular preachers, the Rev. George C. Lorimer, LL.D. of Boston, has been drawing big congregations to Marylebone Presbyterian Church (Dr. Pentecost's). He is compared by some to our Dr. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, for his profuse reference in his addresses to authors and their works. Dr. Lorimer has written a number of books, some of which have met with extensive circulations on the other side of the Atlantic. Among them may be mentioned, "The Argument for Christianity," "Isms, Old and New," "The Galilean," "What I Know about Books," and a "Life of Spurgeon." Recently Dr. Lorimer has been editing "The People's Pictorial Bible History," which will be published during the autumn season by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. simultaneously with the American edition.

Mr. Gladstone has written a general introduction for the work, and among other English contributors are Professor A. H. Sayce, the well-known Assyriologist, who writes a special introduction to Old Testament Literature and History; Dr. Farrar, who contributes the portion covering the period between the Creation and Dawning of History; Dr. George F. Pentecost, Dr. Agar Beet and the Rev. W. T. Moore. Several American writers and ministers of the highest reputation are also contributing to the work, which will be elaborately illustrated with over 200 pictures from old and modern masters.

Another celebrated American preacher, the Rev. W. H. Milburn, chaplain to the House of Representatives, occupied the pulpit at Harecourt Chapel yesterday. He has a remarkable power of illustration, a clear and forcible delivery, untainted by any suspicion of mannerism, and a pure English vocabulary; and the listener would need to be told before he perceived that the eloquent preacher was denied the sense of sight.

Cardinal Vaughan has fixed Thursday, September 5, as the date for the consecration ceremony, at Our Lady's Church, Birkenhead, of Dr. Francis Mostyn, the new Catholic Bishop of Wales. Dr. Carroll, Bishop of Shrewsbury, and Dr. Whiteside, Bishop of Liverpool, will be the other officiating prelates.

Dr. William Done, for fifty years organist of Worcester Cathedral, died at the College, Worcester, on Saturday, at the age of eighty years.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princesses Victoria and Maud witnessed the performance of "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" on Saturday evening at the Vaudeville Theatre.

Prince Francis of Teck, who has left Dublin for England, is selling off his hunters this week at Sewell's, in Dublin.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Arthur Cresswell, who has been appointed to preside over the municipality of Rangoon, in Burmah, commenced his career as a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in January, 1866, but was transferred to the Madras Staff Corps in September, 1869. He has spent the greater part of his official life in the East, and is thoroughly acquainted with the people with whom he has to deal. Lieutenant-colonel Cresswell was with the British Burmese expedition of 1886-7 as Political Officer, and received the war medal with a clasp.

The new Master Cutler of Sheffield, Mr. Herbert Henry Andrew, of the far-famed Toledo Works, is almost as well known on the other side of the Atlantic as at home, for in the course of his business he has paid some fifty visits to Canada and the United States. His installation takes place on September 5, but the banquet will not be held till the end of October. He is a widower, so that the duties of Mistress Cutler will devolve upon his daughter, Miss Andrew.

Felice Giuffrida, the Sicilian Labour leader who was sentenced to a long term of penal servitude by a military tribunal last year, was yesterday returned by the Fourth Electoral College of Rome, defeating Prince Odescalchi.

The Reptile House at the Zoological Gardens has been the object of considerable interest during the last few days, not merely because of the birth of eight Black Salamanders, to whose fire-eating propensities Lord Rosebery has thought fit to liken the Duke of Argyll's fondness for expletives, but owing to the numerous additions which have recently been made to the Herpetological collection. These include three South American rat snakes, two green turtles, a specimen of the common viper, an iguana, and three tearful alligators, while the wonderful frilled lizard still continues to disport himself, both on two legs and four.

Persons whose occupation gives but little exercise are victims of torpid liver and constipation CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will relieve you. 1s. 1½d.

# SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

## LAST WEEK'S CRICKET.

The past week has been a fairly busy one, nine inter-county matches having been played, two of which, thanks to the tropical rainstorms, were never concluded, and of those two we may remark that Gloucester had none the worst of it with Kent on the only day when play was possible, and that Essex would probably have beaten Middlesex and secured two winning brackets for the week if the captain had been a little less cautious when the question of "closing" occurred. It will always be a moot point as to whether the draw should be made a certainty or a little risk run, so as to have a chance of winning outright. We believe in the latter course, and have the late Surrey captain to support our view; but, as Sir Roger de Coverley remarks, "There is much to be said on both sides," and as a county's finances are apt to vary directly as its successes, committees and captains may be excused if they play "keeps"—as the boys say—instead of playing a game of speculation.

It has been a black week for Surrey, twice beaten outright, a fate that has only once before befallen them this year in county matches, and that early in the season, at the hands of Leicestershire. England, however, it will be remembered, was far too strong for last year's champions. The match against Yorkshire was for Abel's benefit, but the well-deserved "bumper" was much discounted by bad weather and a short game; still as £650 was taken at the gates, and to this must be added the amount of the subscription list and the profit on tickets, the (in one sense) great Surrey batsman will have done fairly well—very well if we compare his receipts with those of the benefit matches of fifteen or twenty years ago. He had also the satisfaction of being top scorer, but Brown of Yorkshire was far ahead of him in this respect, and his comrades with the ball were quite out-classed by the Yorkshire professionals Hirst, Wainwright, and Peel. Surrey's second defeat may be attributed to some wonderful fielding and catching on the part of their opponents, rather than to any big score. Their own captain, indeed, provided the most brilliant batting of the match, and under the depressing conditions this unconquered 50 of K. J. Key was worth many a three-figure innings. A new question arose which may involve a little piece of cricket legislation: a ball driven hard back was missed, but striking the umpire fell close to the bowler, who ran the batsman out. Equity clearly demands that the ball should in such a case be considered "dead"; yet even then the question crops up, "Suppose the ball had been going as a catch to a fieldsman, as might be the case if it hit the umpire at short-leg; in this instance the batsman might be saved, and in the long run, though the individual might suffer, abstract justice might be done." The question deserves consideration from both points of view. We remember a curious incident in a minor match, when the umpire caught a "hot 'un," his only chance of saving his life, and then threw the ball far away. It was rough but substantial justice.

Surrey's double downfall was somewhat discounted for them by Yorkshire's failure by seventeen runs to beat Essex, who are largely to be congratulated on their success; no county has been through a worse period of tribulation, financial and otherwise, and they had some little difficulty in filling up their card, till Middlesex came to the rescue. As things now stand, Essex is ninth on the list, and Yorkshire, whose success would have left them but a single point behind Surrey, is now three points in the rear, and level with Lancashire, who won both its engagements, but cut matters fine with Sussex. Eighty-five runs was not a heavy "set" for the county Palatine, but it cost them six good wickets, and had not Albert Ward kept his head, Sussex might have snatched a very plucky win. As it was, they defeated Hants with great precision, after having a trifle the worst of the game; and as has so often happened this year, it was the tail batsmen who secured, namely, Parris, Butt, and Tate. The first-named did well, by the way, in the Lancashire match, and has clearly improved.

L. C. H. Palairet's presence is a very important factor in his county's success, and to his spirited batting Somerset's victory over Kent may be largely attributed, though he was well supported throughout; and now the county has raised itself from its solitary position at the bottom of the list, and is now equal with three others, its last opponent, Kent, being one of the number, so that the race for the wooden spoon—the other competitors being Notts and Leicestershire, with Sussex only a single point off—will have an interest of its own.

Lord's had a special storm all to itself on Monday, the occasion of the Essex-Middlesex fixture, and reduced the game to a bowling match, in which the presumably weaker county had all the best of it; in fact, as we hinted before, a little more enterprise on the captain's part might have given them a win instead of a draw; but against Notts Middlesex made a mistake. Shrewsbury played beautiful cricket, and got 100 runs save one, but only A. O. Jones (Gunn was absent) gave him much support, and the honours with the bat go to Sir T. C. O'Brien, who made the only century of the week, 123, not out, and so completed his 1,000 runs (F. S. Jackson and J. R. Mason also reached this point), and won the match for his side. There are few men, always excepting one, who have pulled so many games out of the fire when all seemed hopeless.

We trust that there will be no hitch, due to a misunderstanding, in the proposed Australian visit next year. The success of so many new men on that side of the world would invest their presence with a special interest, especially as the right hands of the veterans seem to have enlarged and not lost their cunning, and, remembering the magnificent reception given to Stoddart's team, it would be little short of discourteous to demur, even for a moment, to the suggested visit. We venture to think that they have been a little too sensitive over the water, and that the secretary of the M.C.C would have been wise to cable to Australia instead of writing.

Last week's weather made a considerable difference to the cricket averages, both batting and bowling. "W. G." now heads the former with 56.08, Ranjitsinhji being no longer so dangerous a second with 48.96. Lohmann, in the bowling averages, has gone in front of the young amateur, Mr C. L. Townsend. The popular Surrey professional has, however, not been able to do much bowling this season, and his total of 341 overs contrasts strongly with Richardson's 1,268. Lohmann, moreover, has, as a rule been helped by the wicket.

Somerset's win on Saturday over Kent saves the Western county from being by itself at the bottom of the list in the county competition. As it is, it ties for that undesirable position with three other counties. The fact that Lancashire has four more matches to play than Surrey gives it a chance of the championship, but should the present fine weather continue Surrey is not likely to meet with any more reverses like those of last week.

| | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Points. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surrey | 21 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| Lancashire | 17 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Yorkshire | 23 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| Gloucestershire | 14 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Middlesex | 15 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Derbyshire | 14 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Warwickshire | 17 | 5 | 6 | 6 | −1 |
| Hampshire | 13 | 5 | 7 | 1 | −2 |
| Essex | 15 | 5 | 7 | 3 | −2 |
| Sussex | 16 | 4 | 8 | 4 | −4 |
| Kent | 14 | 3 | 8 | 3 | −5 |
| Leicestershire | 14 | 3 | 8 | 3 | −5 |
| Somerset | 14 | 3 | 8 | 3 | −5 |
| Notts | 15 | 3 | 8 | 4 | −5 |

Losses are deducted from wins, and drawn games ignored.

## ARRIVAL OF THE "VALKYRIE."

NEW YORK, Sunday.—A great number of yachts were assembled outside Sandy Hook all to-day awaiting the arrival of the *Valkyrie*, and notwithstanding the choppy sea and the fresh north-west wind the vessels remained out until late. The fleet was the largest that has ever welcomed an in-coming yacht. The news that the vessel had been sighted spread with astonishing rapidity through New York and Brooklyn, and great throngs of people gathered on the shores of the Narrows and the piers of the quarantine station. She reached the latter point at 9.55, and as soon as she was sighted through the darkness the assembled spectators gave three hearty cheers. The yacht was then being towed, her sails being snugly stowed. The crew were on deck. She proceeded without delay up the bay to anchor off the Battery.—*Reuter.*

Lord Dunraven's new racing yacht *Valkyrie III.* arrived at Sandy Hook at half-past seven this evening, all well. She experienced rough weather during the voyage, with heavy head seas, and during the first ten days out encountered strong gales. She sustained in consequence some slight damage, and her tiller ropes were carried away. The best day's run was 219 knots, but the average speed during the passage across the Atlantic was only 129 knots a day. The *Valkyrie* passed Quarantine Island at ten o'clock, and anchored off Liberty Island for the night.—*Central News.*

# THIS DAY'S CRICKET.

## SURREY v. KENT.

The return fixture between Surrey and Kent was commenced at the Oval to-day under favourable conditions, the weather being of the most glorious description, the sun shining forth brilliantly. The relative positions of the two counties are widely different, Surrey occupying premier position and Kent sharing with three other counties the distinction of being at the bottom of the list. The match did not lack interest, fully a couple of thousand people being present at the start. When the counties first met this season at Catford Bridge, Surrey outplayed their opponents at all points, and gained an easy victory by ten wickets. The wicket was much firmer than during the past fortnight, though the heavy dew during the night rendered the ground a trifle soft on the top. Both sides are well represented, Patterson and Kemp reappearing for Kent. Surrey won the toss and started batting at twelve o'clock with Abel and W. W. Read against the bowling of Bradley and Martin. After W. W. Read had made a single, Abel hit Bradley in one over for ten runs—a couple to the on, a square leg hit for 4, and a fine on drive for 4. Bradley in his next over was hit freely by W. W. Read, who from successive deliveries got a couple of very fine cuts for 4, the first fifteen minutes' play producing 27 runs. The play for some time after this was rather slow, and before another run had been added W. W. Read was bowled by Bradley for a dozen.

SURREY.—FIRST INNINGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. W. W. Read, b Bradley | 12 | Abel, not out | 15 |
| | | Total | —27 |

SPECIAL CRICKET.

Surrey.—60 for 1 wicket
Yorkshire—32 for 4 wickets
Gloucester.—20 for no wicket
Derbyshire.—35 for 5 wickets

## DERBYSHIRE v. LANCASHIRE.

This match was commenced at Derby to-day. The home team batted first, and at 12.30 had lost one wicket for 11 runs.

# THE ROYAL ALBERT YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

## THE MATCH FOR THE ALBERT CUP.

The annual two days' regatta of the Royal Albert Yacht Club commenced to-day at Southsea in very calm weather. As the breeze was very light from the east the yachts were towed to the starting line, and there is every indication of a repetition of last week's drifting matches. The premier match is that for the Albert Cup, for yachts of and above 39 rating, in which *Ailsa* is to make her last appearance for the season. The course is twice round The Nab and the west middle buoy, about forty-six miles. *Britannia* was first across, with *Caress* on her weather; the two forties, *Isolde* and *Carina*, came next, half a length astern; while *Ailsa* and *Corsair* were last. All carried jib topsails and jack-yarders, and immediately tacked towards the island shore in beating to windward.

# MR. DWYER AND HIS HORSES.

For reasons which are well known, a little band of American owners of racehorses recently came over to England, so that on our courses they might indulge in that amusement which was practically forbidden them in their own country. Among our visitors was Mr. Michael Dwyer, a gentleman of Irish-American extraction, who came, saw, but scarcely conquered; and now, disgusted with the English turf, he has returned to America, and told his troubles to the sympathetic ear of an interviewer, who forthwith wired to England the appalling fact that Mr. Dwyer has "done with racing in England," though the announcement will probably not cast a gloom over the remainder of the racing season. Of course, says the *Field*, there is the chance that Mr. Dwyer never used the words put into his mouth by the interviewer; but the message contains specific allegations, and the account of the interview will be read with more amusement than anger. "Despite the boasted fair play in England," said Mr. Dwyer, "no fair chance was given an American owner or horse to win." The disappointed owner does not, so far as can be understood, allege that some rascally jockeys combined to interfere with the American horses and shut them out; he goes "one better," and states that the handicapper had a hand in the conspiracy, and allotted the American horses weights which made victory extremely improbable. Alas for the handicappers, they are a much-abused race; but possibly the lightest shaft that has ever yet been launched against them is that which has come from New York; it has lost power during its long flight. In spite of the wide assertion that every device had been employed in order to defeat him, no definite particulars are to hand, consequently no individual is able to contradict so great a charge, except, perhaps, the starter, who is alleged to have dropped his flag at the moment when Harry Reed's head was where his tail should have been; but it does not seem to have struck Mr. Dwyer that this may have been the fault of his horse and not of the Jockey Club official. As an alternative the assertion may have no foundation in fact, and this is apparently the opinion of Mr. Arthur Coventry, who, according to the *Sportsman*, declares that Harry Reed's head was not turned the wrong way when the start for the race in question took place. It is, indeed, the fact that on one occasion at least Simms's horse was turned round; but the start did not take place then, for Mr. Coventry, with fatherly care, pointed out to the American jockey that he could not start unless he was facing the right way. In making this charge about unfair starting, however, Mr. Dwyer practically abandons another. Harry Reed was sure to have won, Mr. Dwyer is reported to have declared, on the occasion of the alleged failure to start; but as that race was a handicap, the official who framed it could hardly have perpetrated the enormity of giving him a weight that rendered victory highly improbable.

The most amusing of Mr. Dwyer's vapourings is, however, his complaint that when his horses have won selling races they were always "bid up" by wealthy men, who combined against any of his representatives. Mr. Dwyer's ideas on the subject of selling races seem to be most peculiar; for why should he complain because a horse of his, entered for a selling race and winning it, is the subject of competition at the hammer? If this silly remark means anything at all it means that a number of rich men combined to run up Mr. Dwyer's horses for the sake of benefiting the second horse and the fund. If, however, the winner in question was run up to a sum beyond his value, it was open at any moment for Mr. Dwyer's representatives to stop and leave the last bidder to his bad bargain; while on the other hand, if Mr. Dwyer elected to run horses he valued at several hundreds in races the winner of which was to be sold for two hundred, he surely could not complain if bidding took place; for we must assume that he well knew what is the general practice when people run valuable horses in races the winner of which must, by the conditions, be sold for a sum below its real value. Mr. Dwyer doubtless refers to a Selling Plate of £103 at the Second July Meeting won by Harry Reed; but his owner had to buy him in for 1,260 guineas. There is no lack of instances in which a "handsome surplus" remained to be divided between the second horse and the fund.

William Goodall, for many years the respected huntsman to the Pytchley hounds, whose serious illness we alluded to last week, died on Saturday in London, whither he went a month since to consult a specialist for an internal disease of a cancerous nature. From the first his condition was serious, and undergoing an operation on Wednesday it was then apparent that he could only live a few days. Goodall had acted as huntsman to the above pack since 1874, and had been with hounds over thirty years, his first association being with the Fitzwilliam at Milton under the late George Carter. As proof of the respect in which Goodall was held by hunting men we may state that last October he was the recipient of a handsome testimonial in the shape of a silver salver and a sum of money amounting to £1,272 7s., which had been subscribed by 385 admirers and friends. That was the occasion of his twentieth year as huntsman. In responding, poor Goodall remarked that he had been hunting thirty-one years, and he was pleased to say he had never had a day's illness. He had during that time made many friends and he hoped no enemies, and he trusted that no flaw in that chain would break until the one great parting. He and the hundreds who cheered him little thought the great parting would have been so soon. Deceased was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a widow and three children to mourn their loss.


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THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and will CLOSE at or before 4 o'clock on THURSDAY, 22nd August, 1895.

THE CHERUBANG GOLD MINING AND EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED. Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890. Capital, £100,000, in 80,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 10 founders' shares of £100 each, which are entitled to one-half of the net proceeds of the company, and will be issued to the vendor company as fully paid-up.

First Issue of 70,000 ordinary shares, payable—1s. on application, 1r. 6d. on allotment, 2s. 6d. on the 9th September, 1895, and the balance in calls not exceeding 2r. 6d. each at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

E. BERDOE-WILKINSON, Chairman of the Straits Development Company (Limited), Chairman.
Duncan Davidson, of Tulloch, D.L. (Messrs. Malcolm Kear on & Co.)
Lieut.-Col. W. T. Ellis, Ryde's Hill House, Guildford, and Selanger, Straits Settlements.
Alfred Gaussen, Director of Henderson's Transvaal Estates (Limited), and of the Straits Development Company (Limited).
W. N. Toulmin (late Indian Civil Service), 2, Walpole-gardens, Strawberry-hill.

BANKERS IN LONDON AND SINGAPORE.—Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

BROKERS.—Browning, Todd, and Whish, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, and Stock Exchange, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Foss and Ledsam, 3, Abchurch-lane, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem).—Arthur F. Austin.

OFFICES.—Throgmorton House, Copthall-avenue, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to purchase from the Straits Development Company (Limited) its interest in the Cherubang Creek and land adjacent thereto, being a portion of its property at Passoh, situate in the Negri Sembilan, one of the protected native states of the Malay Peninsula, and held by the company for a term of 51 years from the 30th October, 1891, subject to a royalty of 5 per cent. on gold and 8 per cent. on minerals raised or won.

The Passoh Concession which covers a large area has long been known to the natives as a gold producing district. Ancient alluvial workings abound on the property which is about 78 miles from the ports of Malacca and Dixon, from the former of which it is reached by 48 miles of road and 30 miles of jungle track, and from the latter by about 24 miles of railway, a like distance of road and 30 miles of jungle track.

One of the objects for which the Straits Development Company was formed was to prospect this Passoh Concession with a view to the sale of portions of it to subsidiary companies.

In pursuance of this object the present company—which it is anticipated will be the first of a number of similar enterprises on this large concession—has been formed to work the reefs discovered on the Cherubang Creek, and to develop the area acquired by the company, which is approximately six miles in length by one in breadth.

In November last, Mr. Berdoe-Wilkinson, the Chairman of the Straits Development Company, who resides in Singapore, secured the services of Mr. Christie Palmerston, a mineral explorer, well-known in Queensland, Borneo, and the Malay Peninsula, to prospect the Passoh property for gold-bearing reefs.

Mr. Palmerston has reported favourably on the property proposed to be acquired by the company and a copy of his report, which is very lengthy, so far as it relates to that property, and Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co.'s assay can be seen at the offices of the company, is as follows:—

Mr. Berdoe-Wilkinson writes as follows to the directors of the company:—

"The Straits Development Company (Limited),
"Throgmorton House, Copthall-avenue, E.C.,
"17th August, 1895.

"Gentlemen,—As Chairman and Resident Committee of the Board of the Straits Development Company (Limited), I, in November last, engaged Mr. Christie Palmerston in Singapore to proceed to this company's concession at Passoh to prospect the said concession for minerals, and report upon it.

"In February of this year Mr. Palmerston reported the discovery of a reef on the Cherubang Creek on the Passoh Concession; he forwarded to me in Singapore a sample stated to have been taken from this reef, which sample was sent by me to the Government analyst in Singapore for assay, and yielded according to his certificate traces of gold and silver.

"In the same month Mr. Palmerston reported the discovery of a second reef on the Cherubang Creek; he forwarded to me in Singapore 111 lb. of ore, stated by him to have been taken from this reef, which sample I took to the Government analyst for assay, the result being, according to his certificate furnished to me, a yield of gold at the rate of 2 oz. 8 dwt. 9 gr. to the ton of mineral.

"On receipt of this certificate of assay I proceeded to Passoh, where I met Mr. Palmerston, by whom I was shown the reef, which had been opened up for a distance of forty-five feet. From this reef the sample of 111 lb. of ore before mentioned was said by him to have been taken.

"I saw ore taken by Mr. Palmerston indiscriminately along this reef. I saw it crushed in a mortar and washed in a dish, and I saw after every washing, without exception, gold remaining in the dish.

"In pursuance of my instructions to Mr. Palmerston, a bulk sample of over half a ton of ore was taken indiscriminately along this reef, this bulk sample was sent to Singapore by my orders, was shipped to London by the same steamer by which I myself travelled, and on arrival here was cleared by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., to whom the bills of lading had been forwarded.

"This bulk sample was opened on Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co.'s premises in the presence of Mr. Gaussen and myself. Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co. were requested to assay it, and having done this, they forwarded a certificate to this company, which stated the yield of gold to be at the rate of 3 oz. 12 gr. to the ton of mineral.

"Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co. were then requested by this company to have all the gold contained in the sample extracted from it, and having done this they furnished this company with a certificate, showing the produce of gold to be 1 oz. 13 dwt. 6 gr. from the entire sample, the net dry weight of which they stated to have been 12 cwt. 2 qr. 18 lb.

"Just prior to my leaving Singapore Mr. Palmerston, who had come there from Passoh by my instructions, handed me his report upon the Passoh Concession, including the Cherubang Creek, which report has been handed over by me to this company.

"You will please to understand that I am not a mining expert, and never saw a reef in my life until I saw the reefs referred to in the report from which I saw ore taken on the Cherubang Creek as above stated.

"This Palmerston was strongly recommended to me in Singapore as a competent and experienced mining expert, and a letter addressed to me in Singapore by this company, under date 29th December, 1894, states:—

"'It may be reassuring to you to hear that from inquiries made by Colonel Eardley-Eardley as to Mr. Christie Palmerston, he has heard that he is a thoroughly reliable prospector and a first-rate man.

"From what I saw at Passoh, from what I have seen of Mr. Palmerston, as well as from the opinions I have heard expressed in regard to him, I believe his report to be true.

"Yours truly,
"EDMD. BERDOE-WILKINSON."

It will be seen by reference to Mr. Palmerston's report that the conditions are very favourable for a successful enterprise, and that there is ample timber and water on the territory.

The vendor company reserves to itself the whole of the founders' shares, which are entitled to one-half of the net annual income and to one-half of the proceeds of the territory, and carry a voting power to restrain sale or disposition of the property without the holders' assent. In addition thereto, the vendor company will receive for the property £30,000 in cash or shares, at the option of the company.

The working capital is £40,000, a sum considered sufficient to admit of mining where reefs have been discovered, and of further exploring the large tract of land to be purchased, in a districts and seasons like mentioned, to construct a road or cart tract on to the concession with as little delay as possible; the work will be done by the vendor company, but this company will pay the expenses thereof up to £2,500.

Arrangements have been made whereby the capital required to be assured by, or, in default thereof, for the undertaking given to the shareholders of the Straits Development Company that an opportunity of applying for shares in this company would be afforded them, the entire issue is now offered for public subscription.

Mr. Berdoe-Wilkinson will join the board as chairman, and on his return to Singapore in the course of the next few months will have control of the company's interests in the East.

The vendor company pays all expenses up to allotment, and reserves the right to exchange its founders' shares for ordinary capital in the company equal to the amount of shares issued at the date of conversion.

The only contracts that have been entered into are as follows:—(*a*) Dated the 17th August, 1895, between the vendor company and this company; and (*b*) dated 17th August, 1895, between this company and Mr. E. Berdoe-Wilkinson, both of which can be seen at the offices of the company's solicitors.

Other contracts have been entered into by the vendor company and others as to the formation, registration, and guarantee of capital of this company, to none of which contracts is this company a party. Applicants for shares herein shall be deemed to apply with full knowledge of all such contracts and the dates thereof, and the names of the parties thereto, and to waive all further particulars thereof.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and forwarded, together with a remittance of 1s. per share to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, E.C.

If fewer shares are allotted than are applied for, the balance of the deposit on application will be devoted to the amount payable on allotment.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from the bankers, brokers, or at the offices of the company, Throgmorton House, Copthall-avenue, E.C.

London, 17th August, 1895.

TO LET.—Handsome FURNISHED APARTMENTS for Gentleman, 30s. per week.—A., 36, Great Russell-street.

PRINCE'S GOLD MINES (LIMITED), Luipaardsvlei, Witwatersrand, South African Republic. Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1890. Capital £130,000, of which £50,000 is to provide working capital, in 130,000 shares of £1 each. Payable, 1s. on Application, 4s. on Allotment, and the balance in calls not exceeding 5s. per share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.

Right Hon. Lord DE L'ISLE and DUDLEY, Chairman.
Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Routledge, Chairman South Luipaardsvlei Gold Mines (Limited).
Edmund Stanley, Esq., 5, Sevington-street, Sutherland-avenue, W.
*E. K. Cumming, Esq., director Graskop (Limited).
*Being interested in the sale will join the Board after allotment.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

L. Loewenthal, Esq., Johannesburg.
W. T. H. Frost, Esq., Johannesburg.

BANKERS.—The London Joint Stock Bank (Limited), Lothbury Office, 5, Lothbury, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Read and Brigstock, 5, Austinfriars, E.C., and Stock Exchange.

SOLICITOR.—E. Shirley Parker, Esq., 12, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

SECRETARY.—W. R. Coldwell Moore, Esq., F.C.A.

OFFICES.—Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed to acquire an important block of 36 surveyed mining claims, each of about 60,000 square feet, covering about 54 acres, known as "Prince's claims, and situated in the south-eastern portion of the Farm Luipaardsvlei and extending into the Farm Witpoortje, about seven miles from Johannesburg, on the Witwatersrand Goldfield in the South African Republic.

As will be seen from the map enclosed with the prospectus, this property is situated on the east of and immediately adjoining that of the Luipaardsvlei Estate and Gold Mining Company, on the north of the South Luipaardsvlei Gold Mines (Limited), and on the south-west of the Rip Gold Mining Company properties, the latter company being a reconstruction, under influential French auspices, of the Fern Company, with the addition of several adjoining properties. It is also in close proximity to the properties owned by the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, the Violet Consolidated, West Rand (which has absorbed the Champ d'Or Deep Level, Teutonia, and other blocks), and other well-known properties.

The reports hereinafter quoted (full prints of which accompany the prospectus) show that these claims are traversed by the "Fern series of Reefs," including the Ethiopian, Treasury, and Battery Reefs, which have yielded such excellent returns on the neighbouring properties—that the results obtained from the working of the Fern Reef prove that it runs from three to five feet in thickness—that samples taken at various points above from 12 dwt. upwards per ton, and that a crushing of 500 tons from this former Fern Company's mine gave a yield of 12 oz., or say 36½ dwts. per ton. This is considerably higher than the average results obtained from most of the Witwatersrand Mines, many of which pay handsome dividends on a yield of 10 dwt. per ton.

The deep levels of the reefs now worked by the Champ d'Or and West Rand Companies, owing to the position of this property and the inclination of the reefs, should be struck at a depth of about 1,600 ft., thus giving this block a special and largely-increased value as a deep level property, apart from the fact of its containing some of the richest outcrop reefs on the Rand.

The facilities for working are great, as the railway is within about one mile and a-half, thus ensuring the supply of cheap fuel, timber, and other necessaries, while the water supply in the locality is ample and never failing.

The following extracts are from a report by Mr. J. J. Hamilton, the well-known mining engineer:

"The Fern Reef is from three to five feet thick, and is considered to be very constant in its course and regular in its returns. The pannings from this reef gave from 12 dwts. upwards, and the latest crushings of which I have been informed gave a return of 423 oz. from 500 tons crushed.

"A short distance to the north of this block lie the claims of the Gold Fields of South Africa and those of the Violet, Champ d'Or, and Teutonia Companies. The deep levels of the valuable reefs existing in these properties will undoubtedly be found at a reasonable depth on this block.

"To sum up—This block contains, either near the surface or at a reasonable depth, several of the best-known veins of banket in the Randt series, abundance of water, and a cheap and certain supply of fuel, and economical working must ensure large returns for the capital employed in the works necessary for opening it up and extracting the gold."

(Signed) J. B. Garbe, A.M.G.M., an experienced French Engineer on the Rand, states as follows:—

"An examination of the reefs which are opened and worked on the neighbouring properties (West Rand, Rip, Luipaards Vlei above mentioned), allows me to affirm that the reef known as the Fern Reef runs across the claims now under report; and, furthermore, that the other reefs of the Fern series—viz., Ethiopian, Treasury, and Battery reef, will be found at a depth of, say, 200 to 300 feet on the northern boundary of the claims.

"I am well acquainted with the locality, and have no hesitation in affirming the presence of these reefs on your property.

"As a matter of fact, the numerous claims now incorporated in the two big new companies above-mentioned, viz., the West Rand and the Rip, have been taken up and floated on the same prospects and indications as are found on your claims, without work being done, and on account of the perfect geological proofs of the presence of the reefs.

"Value of the reefs. The value of the Fern Reef is well proved, the last crushing giving 36s. dwt. on the plates."

The company intends to vigorously work the Fern Reef, and for that purpose to erect the necessary plant for crushing and treating the ore by amalgamation and the cyanide process. An estimate of the revenue to be expected from the opening of twenty stamps shows, after deducting an ample amount for working cost and contingencies, a profit of close upon £50,000 per annum.

The price to be paid for the property under the contract hereinafter mentioned is £230,000, payable as to £115,000 in cash, and as to the balance either in cash or fully-paid shares, or partly in cash and partly in fully-paid shares, at the option of the directors, subject as provided by the said contract, leaving 50,000 shares available for working capital.

The following is the only contract entered into by the company: An agreement dated the 14th day of August, and made between Ethelbert Thomas Stanley of the one part, and the company of the other part.

Under this contract the said E. T. Stanley agrees to sell the property to the company on the terms above-mentioned and to pay all expenses of and incidental to the formation, promotion, and flotation of the company, up to and including the first general allotment of shares (except the costs and expenses of the company's solicitor). Agreements and arrangements have been entered into as to the promotion of the company, and the subscription of its capital, to none of which the company is a party, and applicants for shares will be deemed to have notice of the contents of these, and to have agreed with the company as trustees for the directors and others to waive their right, if any, to particulars thereof (whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

The contract, copies of the memorandum and articles of association of the company, and the above-mentioned reports can be inspected at the offices of the solicitor of the company.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the bankers, solicitor, and of the secretary at the offices of the company.

London, August, 1895.

THE CHARING CROSS BANK (Established 1870), 28, BEDFORD ST., CHARING CROSS, LONDON. ASSETS, £985,032 5s. 6d. LIABILITIES, £165,032 5s. 6d. CAPITAL AND RESERVE, £300,000.

LOANS of £30 to £2,000 granted at a few hours' notice in town or country, on mortgage of furniture, trade, and farm stock, plant, crops, &c., without removal. Also on deeds, policies, and reversions. Distance no object. Easy repayments. Strictly private. Call personally or write.

Special facilities to all requiring banking accounts.

THREE PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balances on CURRENT ACCOUNTS when not drawn below £20.

Deposits of £10 and upwards received on terms as under:

4 per cent. per annum, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal.
5 " " 6 "
6 " " 12 "

Special terms for larger amounts. Interest paid quarterly. Depositors have no liability. Farewell and are amply secured. Write or call for prospectus.

A. WILLIAMS, Manager.

OLD COUNTRY HOUSE TO BE LET, 11½ acre. Flower, fruit, and vegetable garden, tennis lawn, grape and greenhouse, &c. Five minutes from railway station. Seventeen minutes express from London, five miles from Crystal Palace; gives substantial grounds for confidence in the productiveness of the veins in this part of Rhodesia, and the probability of their permanence in depth. Its geological features point to Matabeleland being a mining country, as they closely resemble those of the most successful goldfields in other parts of the world, belts of metamorphic schist (in which most of the master veins of the country seem to be located) traversing a granitic series, and being intersected by numerous intrusions of igneous rocks.

Under the Chartered Company's Mining Laws, the owner of a claim is allowed to follow his reef to any depth, obviating the necessity of pegging off "Dip" claims, so that claims on one line of reef in Matabeleland secure the mineral rights over a considerably larger area than would be the case with a similar number of claims in the Transvaal.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—The country is well watered by permanent streams, and possesses enormous herds of cattle, which formed the chief wealth of the Matabele. There is also an abundant supply of timber, which will be very valuable for mining and milling purposes.

The natural resources of Matabeleland are not limited merely to gold mining and agriculture, as, in addition to these, there are extensive deposits of coal and salt, which are being rapidly developed. The advantage of a plentiful supply of fuel in a mining centre cannot be over-estimated.

The climate is unsurpassed in South Africa, and is admirably adapted to European colonization, as Sir John Kirk took occasion to point out at the recent meeting of the International Geographical Congress in London.

In view of the above facts it cannot be a matter of surprise that Rhodesian undertakings are in high favour with those seeking investments of this character, as the progressive development of South Africa is daily proving the value and permanency of its gold fields.

The properties acquired, particulars of which are given below, consist of:—

500 gold claims, having a run of nearly 15 miles along the outcrop of several well-defined reefs.
3 selected farms, which have already been surveyed, comprising an area of about 30 square miles.
3 Bulawayo township building sites.

The following is a letter from Mr. R. R. Needham:—

"26th July, 1895.

"To the Directors, THE EXPLORING AND GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

"Gentlemen,—From my long experience in connection with the various South African Gold Fields, and from my knowledge of those who have made the several reports, I am fully convinced that you will possess some of the most promising properties in Matabeleland.—Yours faithfully,

"R. R. NEEDHAM."

Mr. R. R. Needham has been identified with Rhodesia since 1891, and more particularly with Bulawayo, in which centre he has occupied a leading business position since its acquirement by the British South Africa Company. He has large experience at the different South African gold centres qualifies him to speak with some authority upon the properties and prospects of the company. He is acting for the vendors to the association, and will be identified with the future development of the undertaking.

The capital of the company is intended to provide for the further development of these properties, and the subsequent location of such able blocks into subsidiary companies, the acquisition of further claims and other properties, and the general financial business incidental to the development of a new country. In the present condition of the country, properties can be acquired on the most favourable terms, and as development progresses and gold returns are made, there is great scope for a marked rise in value on purchases concluded on the present basis.

All these properties are held under the regulations of the British South Africa Company.

In view of the valuable properties secured by the company, it is confidently anticipated that remunerative and prospective profits will accrue from the operations which it is proposed to carry on.

The Exploring and Gold Mining Association (Limited) are the vendors and promoters, and are reselling at a profit, and they will pay all the expenses of the formation of this company up to the first allotment of shares, and have fixed the price to be paid for the properties at £100,000, payable as to £35,000 in cash and as to £65,000 by the allotment of 65,000 fully-paid shares of £1 each.

The following contracts have been entered into—viz.:—

An agreement dated the 16th August, 1895, made between Robert Rowett Needham of the one part, and the Exploring and Gold Mining Association and the Exploring and Gold Mining Association (Limited) of the other part, and between the Exploring and Gold Mining Association (Limited) of the one part, and Alfred Lowry, as trustee on behalf of the company, of the other part.

Other agreements and contracts may have been entered into by the vendors, to which the company is not a party, as to the guaranteeing the subscription of a portion of the capital, and the allotment of the purchase consideration, and otherwise in connection with the formation of the company which may be contracts within the meaning of the 36th section of the Companies Act, 1867. Applicants shall be deemed to have had full notice of such agreements and contracts, and to have waived such agreements and contracts, and to have waived any further compliance with that section or otherwise, and subscriptions are received upon this condition only.

The original reports from which the foregoing particulars are taken, and on which this prospectus is based, can be seen at the offices of the company, and the contracts and copies of the memorandum and articles of association can be inspected at the offices of the solicitors to the company.

Mr. A. S. B. Oakley, Sir T. M. F. Parkyns, and Mr. Roger C. Richards are also directors of the Exploring and Gold Mining Association (Limited).

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the bankers, brokers, or secretary to the company.

19th August, 1895.

CHARMING HOME.—229, Uxbridge-road, W. (main road); buses and trams pass door. Ten minutes' walk from Shepherd's Bush Station.—Beautiful SEMI-DETACHED FAMILY RESIDENCE; perfectly adapted for occupation of appreciative new owner; six bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), four capital reception-rooms, capital conservatory, good offices; splendidly decorated, cost over £2,500; parquet flooring, tiled stoves, hearths, &c.; perfect drainage; lease, 70 years; price only £700, or close offer; caretaker in charge: view at any time. This house will not disappoint; was mortgaged for £1,750.

SHOOTING TO BE LET in South Wilts. Three hours from London. Frequent trains. 1,300 acres (400 wooded); 450 pheasants bred. Excellent partridge ground.—For particulars apply F. RICHES, Esq., Salisbury.


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